BER 5. uth Carolina was luct of her, son, but r suffering Senator, y for her injured wears a stain, from

noble State who adcourse, and these course, and these of friendship. The buke of a wounded all concerned. As its own conscience a justified, or wisk-to long before the really fight. Such the long presented to the presented to the presented to the presented to the course of the presented to the p be represented by accept a challenge; ald be the case. If

ne back twenty five C. B.

in extent never y Medicine. FOR YOURSELVES. perfumer, of Chestust ducts are found at almost Pills, that I have found

n your Pills with great s of appetite, and Billous taken me in the spring, have used your Cherry oughs and colds with un-M. B., of Weatworth,

d taking your Cathartic complaint. My eyes are as commenced a healthy MARIA RICKER." ria Ricker from her child REW J. MESERVE, ath Manufacturing Co."

ion, writes from Boston,

EAVITT THAXTER."

nist, Lowell, Mass.

Concord, N. H.; rs in Medicine ever ter-Cure

NSTITUTE, W. MASS.

ich render attractive id a Summer Betreat in pleasure, this etands rounded on two sides che affords a refreshing is supplied in great supplied in great supplied, and is noted Bathing facilities have recently enlarged. They overment for the medital sused in a thorough substances, whether contributions, it is not the substances, whether reactions, of the substances, whether contributions attention to substances, whether the substances, whether the substances, whether the substances, whether the substances which ting such complaints given him a most extension to the substance usual treatment of tideial supports. His agical principles, and I with one case and orany system of Themps of the substances of the su

ddress on application; ange free, on the re-Motion—Life, on re-

Northampton, Mass.

N & SON.Bosros. THE LIBERATOR EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, 21 CORNHILL ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

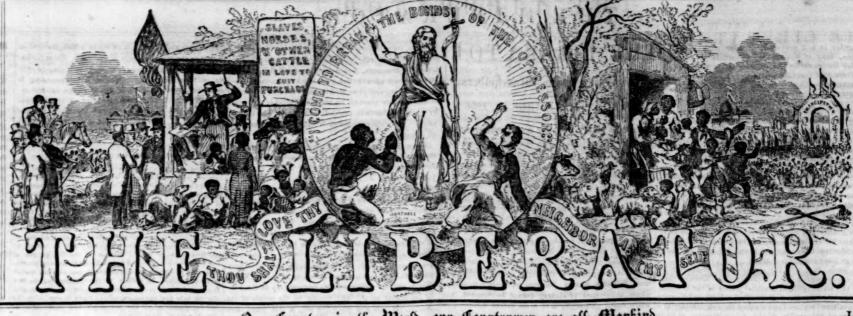
Thems Two dollars and fifty cents per annum, Fire copies will be sent to one address for TEX

if payment be made in advance. nittances are to be made, and all letters the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to ed. (FOST PAID,) to the General Agent. sements making less than one square in me times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00.

The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, vanis and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are aupreceive subscriptions for the Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial

nee, but are not responsible for any of the debts the paper, viz :- FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and pine relations of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of

pertion are impartially allowed a hearing. WI LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.



Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Manfind.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Slaveholders!

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.'

Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions ro

SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR

SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years,

THE STIPULATION TO SUBRENDER PURIFIVE SLAVES—an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinal; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-sentation for SLAVES—for articles of merchandize, under

the name of persons in fact, the oppressor repre-

senting the oppressed!... To call government thus con-stituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of

riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial

majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress; and THEREBY

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-

UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT

OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.'- John Quincy Adams.

of preserving the African slave trade; the second

VOL. XXVI. NO. 37.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1856.

WHOLE NUMBER 1157.

a beautiful cane, and uttered, at the time, temarks, with which all present were so gly impressed that I appealed to him to me with an abstract of what he had said may read the judgment of a veteran ware man who bears in honor the flag of the

Quitman rose and spoke in substance as

myself of this opportunity to perform a duty which I have been charged by the citizens of s County, Mississippi; it is to present my who sits at the head of the table this beaune, with the approving resolutions which they their gift. Capt. Brooks, (for I prefer as, with the approxime and their gift. Capt. Brooks, (for I prefer a which brings back to memory my associatity you in the service of our country.) this as been forwarded to me by a committee of as been forwarded to the by a committee of the forwarded to me by of Holmes County, Mississippi, as a token pect and approval, accompanied by the fol-

tion for the abuse which has, from cer-ters, been heaped on your head. In character, intelligence, and high and recharacter, intelligence, and night and re-ise of honor, the gentlemen whose names stated with these resolutions have no su-You may justly be proud of their ap-of your conduct. They have honored me me as the organ of this presentation.

I know that their gift is bestowed who is worthy of it—one who is inenpaad almost heardless officer, who, as Cap-the gallant Palmetto Regiment in Mexico, er my command, was remarkable for his and for the performance of every duty in and in the field, sharing with his men thous of both spheres—nor can I forget, in the last bloody fields of that campaign. dof four of your kinsmen flowed to secure at victories of our arms; or that in the ible charge on the Garitade-Belin, your urviving kinsman gallantly fell within the ions of the enemy. I will not, now, dwell tad recollection of those events. I will that I unite with my friends of Holmes a their high estimate of you personally. in their approval of the honorable and

Brooks, accepting the gift, said that his could not permit him then to respond to what adversed to him, but he would reply by let-on he could better command his thoughts.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Aug. 7, 1856. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Aug. 7, 1806. If Duis Gen.: I could not trust myself yesterthe reply to your kind and complimentary rethe spon presenting to me the beautiful cane
the spon presenting to me the beautiful cane
the spon present in their name.
The redinary circumstances. I would have rethe many complete the spon present in their name.
The redinary circumstances. But I was
the instant to your address. But I was
the instant to your address.

I have the honor to be, most truly, Your friend and servant, P. S. BROOKS.

Hon. Edward S. Arthur, Chairman.

At 8 o'clock, the City Hall was so densely crowded that it was found necessary to move an adjournment to the street, in front of the Court House, upon the balcony of which Mayor Arthur Please, upon the balcony of which Mayor Arthur Presented to Mr. Brooks, in presence of the assembled mass of citizens, a handsome Silver Pitcher, a Goblet, and one of Mr. Peckham's finest Hickory Canes with a handsome gold head.

Each article was selected with great care, without regard to cost, by the citizens of Columbia, intended as a present to Mr. Brooks as an evidence of their unqualified approval of his course as a Representative, and especially for the prompt and appropriate manner in which he chastised the notorious Charles Sumner for his wanton abuse and cowardly assault upon the character of the venerable Senator from South Carolina, Andrew Pickens Butler, and the fair fame of his State.

The pitcher and goblet are beautiful specimens of the skill and taste of Messrs. Radeliffs and the patched was present to make the conflict did come. Pickens Butler, and the fair fame of his State.

The pitcher and goblet are beautiful specimens of the skill and taste of Messrs. Radcliffe and On the second Monday in November next, the

The pitcher and goblet are beautiful specimens of the skill and taste of Mesars. Radelife and Guignard, at whose establishment they were purchased.

Mayor Arthur, on making the presentation, delivered a very handsome and appropriate speech, as follows:—

*Col. Brooks:—On behalf of the citizens of Columbia, it becomes my pleasing duty to present to you this pitcher, goblet and cane, as testimonials of our high appreciation of your recent conduct at Washington City. They were prepared some time since for presentation, but supposing that it would be more agreeable to you to receive them here in the midst of your own fellow-citizens, they have been withheld for this occasion. I trust, Sir, that I may be permitted to add that it is not alone, that you have visited with merited castigation the vile slanderer of the State which gave you birth, that we delight to basor you, but because your conduct throughout the trying scenes through which you have since passed, has been such as to win the applause of all honorable men, and to justify our pride in claiming you as one of Carolina's noblest sons.

It is needless for me to allude more particularly to your rouble bearing and gallant conduct in maintaining the honor and interests of your State, for let me assure you, Sir, they need no other record than the hearts of your countrymen, where now they are already inscribed in characters which time cannot efface.

Allow me, Sir, on behalf of the citizens, to welcome you to Columbia, and te teader to you our warm congratuations on your triumph over the malignant slanderers of your State, and race, and to assure you of our coincidal sympathy and approbation.

After the conclusion of Mayor Arthur's remarks, Col. Brooks advanced to the front of the portico.

After the conclusion of Mayor Arthur's remarks, Col. Brooks advanced to the front of the portico.

Our member, Col. Brooks, reappeared in the

to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, against the admission of Texas, and had opposed the administration of Franklin Pierce for his

course on the Missouri Compromise.

Buchanan, the speaker frankly admitted, was

of our coincidal sympathy and approbation.

After the conclusion of Mayor Arthur's remarks, to Gen. Quitman (a copy of which was my birth-day. The morning had him then to respond to selate the foliation of the portion, and the cheer's and applause of the multitude, amid the cheer's and applause of the multitude, and the cheer's

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THE ADDRESSION.*
THE ADDRESSION.
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south is corrapt in one direction, the experiency of this Senator shows, as clearly, a general disregard of morals, in those whose influence predomines in filling the public offices of the district from which his sent to Congress.

BROOKS, THE RUPTIAN.

The conduct of P. S. Brooks would disgrace and the conduct of P. S. Brooks would disgrace as the conduct of P. S. Brooks would disgrace as the conduct of P. S. Brooks would disgrace as the conduct of P. S. Brooks would disgrace as the conduct of P. S. Brooks would disgrace the conduct of P. S. Brooks would be conducted the conduct of P. S. Brooks would be conducted the conduct of P. S. Brooks would be conducted the conduct of P. S. Brooks would be conducted the conduct of P. S. Brooks would be conducted the conduct of P. S. Brooks would be conducted the conduct of P. S. Brooks would be conducted the conduct of P. S. Brooks would be conducted the conduct of P. S. Brooks would be provided the conduct of P. S. Brooks would be provided the conduct of P. S. Brooks would be provided the conduct of P. S. Brooks would be provided the conduct of Brooks rises show that of a rabid only which might have made it way and when the show the conduct of Brooks rises show that of a rabid only which might have made it way and when the conduct of Brooks rises show that of a rabid only which might have made it way and when the conduct of Brooks rises show that of a rabid only which might have made it way and which were the conduct of Brooks rises show that of the mental and moral state of a people who exhibit such the sum of a people who exhibit such the sum of the provided the conduct of Brooks rises show that of a rabid only which might have made it way and the provided the conduct of the provided that the provided the provided that the provided that the provided the pro

hundred stolen horses or a hundred stolen sheep, and to be in the habit of earnestly defending the practice of holding such property, on the slieged ground that the Scriptures sanction it, would he be welcome to the pulpit of the First Baptist Church in Saratoga? Would he be reported by the correspondents of religious journals as the 'preacher of the season'—listened to by attentive and admiring thousands? Or would the conductors of such a paper as The Examiner admit such report, without objection, to a place in its columns? Not one of these things would happen. And yet, by as much as a man is better than a sheep, or a horse—by so much does the crime of violently enslaving, or forcibly keeping in slavery a human being, surpass in moral turpitude the mere theft of a sheep or a horse. The First Baptist Church in Saratoga, and the letter-writer, and The Examiner, and other Baptist churches, and letter-writers, and journals, do not admit this. And so their fraternization with slaveholders goes on. Man-stealers are invited to their communiontables and pulpits. And so their fractorization with slaveholders goes on. Man-stealers are invited to their communion-tables and polpits; Man-stealers are recognized by them as worthy brethren, and are honored by them as the chosen ambassadors of the Lord. To the highest of all crimes, that which violates the sanctity of manhood, they give the strongest of all sanctions, that which embraces the criminal in the arms of Christian fraternity. So long as they do this—whatever pretensions they may put forth of being 'as much opposed to slavery as anybody '—their practical testimony is, that it is right. It is for this, among other reasons, that we favor what some of our Western brethren call 'the Free Church Movement'—that is, the organization of independent churches, having no ecclesiastical connection, directly or Indirectly, with slaveholders, or with those who thus practically approve of slavery. approve of slavery.

A WOMAN REDEEMED PROM SLAVERY. WASHINGTON, Aug. 8, 1856.

Washington, Aug. 8, 1856.

How often slaveholders say to us, 'if you would only go South and see the institution as it is, you would not think it so bad.' Well, we see enough of it here; yet probably it presents itself in its mildest form, if indeed that phrase be allowable in such connection. Its softest features are horrible. I heard Seward last evening in the Senate Chamber for a short time pour out his soul in burning words upon this atrocity. He was speaking of the Draconian Code of Kansas, and commenting upon the law of Larceny, the penalty of which, for a slave, was so many stripes 'upon the bare back.' 'May God forgive me,' said he, 'if I can consent to such a law—he might, if I whipped a man—but if I whipped a mean—so only whipped, but sold here. And I do not know as I ever experienced so peculiar sensations, as on last Thursday morning, when I paid an old hoaryheaded slaveholder three hundred and fifty dollars for a woman? Yes, Mr. Editor, I actually paid the price, and saw the old man just ready to die, put his signature to the paper which made the woman, not mine, but free!

his signature to the paper which made the woman, not mine, but free?

I must throw myself upon the merey of the people of Massachusetts, and sny, as Burlingame said, I hope they will forgive me! The case was this: I learned from a neighbor that there was somewhere in the city a slave girl whose master was willing to sell low for cash. That his sons were unwilling he should sell her, as when he died she would bring \$1000: I heard he had offered her for \$400. I started off in the morning, and found the family in which she lived, hired out of course. She was apprehensive that she would be sold South,

Said the good woman to me, 'I would not suffer what Eliza has suffered for a little time past for all the world. She came home from market the other morning,' said she, 'pale and trembling, and another girl had told her, that she saw a slave-dealer that morning talking with the old men.' This was enough to alarm her. Learning his residence, I soon found him. He said he had offered her to herself for \$400—that a man in the city had promised to buy her for himself, and was to have paid him the first day of this month, and that he had his trunk all packed to start for the Springs, but he had not brought the money. 'And now,' said he, 'if she will pay me \$350, she shall be free.' I asked him to give me the refusal of her until the next morning. To this he consented. I then went to the Capitol over which wave the stars and stripes; I am not sure that I did not sing, as I went up the steps, 'Hail, Columbia!' I drew up a paper, starting it with a much larger sum than I could afford—but I had determined to advance the steps, 'Hail, Columbia' I drew up paper, starting it with a much larger sum tha I could afford—but I had determined to advance the whole sum if necessary, and appeal to my friends at home. Before the House adjourned I had \$345 promised. I borrowed the balance not paid in, and yesterday morning, I had the woman's free papers made out and executed! If my constituents see my name missing on one vote that day let them know I was just then pleading with a slaveholder to give me fire dollars to buy this wo man—for I called on a large number of these pat man—for I called on a large number of uses par-riarchs. Some laughed at me, and said 'she is better off.' Two of them offered to buy her them-selves—one of them said he would give \$800 for her on my representation. Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky, James H. Seward, of Georgia, H. Winter Davis, of Maryland, and J. M. Harris, of the same State, each gave me five dollars, while many Northern men did nothing from conscientious scruples? This morning I went and read the Free Papers to the girl. We shall take her into our family as a domestic. This I think is the third or fourth one bought by members of Congress, since

I often exclaim, 'O, my Lord, what is to be the end of these things!' Some result must soon be end of these things! Some result must soon be reached. I have no doubt the leading Southern men are seriously contemplating a dissolution of the Union; it is announced in every speech as the certain result of the election of Fremont! Well, if it should be so, I still pray for his election.

M. TRAFTON.

PRESIDENT PIERCE, ON THE OUTRAGES IN KANSAS-INTERVIEW WITH THE KANSAS COMMITTEE.

To the National Kansas Committee

The undersigned, in obedience to your instruc-tions, waited on President Pierce on the 30th ult. and prayed his interposition against the threatened Slave Oligarchic invasion of Kansas. The follow-ing is a summary of results:—

VIEWS OF THE PRESIDENT. The opinions expressed by the Executive are substantially as follows:

· While Government has been exhausting it constitutional powers (which are limited) to main-tain order, Kansas Aid Societies have been active-ly stirring up rebellion. A factious spirit among the people of Kansas, respecting institutions which they need not have concerned themselves about, and which would have all come right in time. originated the troubles. From the nature, habits, and education of the border-men, it was matural to find them excited by such an agitation. At this crisis, the North, instead of sending in armed who went about boasting of their ability protect themselves, should have sent in order-lov ing and law-abiding citizens; should have sent in peace-seeking men, who would have promoted concord by moral agencies—by Bibles, rather than by Sharp's rifles. Such a course would have strengthened the hands of the President, instead of tying them, as they had been. The sufferings of the settlers are therefore of their own seeking, and the legitimate fruits of that gunpowder-bible-preaching which they and their supporters at the North have advocated. Each side is doubtless to blame. Inflammatory appeals are circulated both South and North, and reports, false or exaggerated, put forth by heated partisans to stir up sec-tional strife. If each party would only get rid of about a hundred of their designing and restless leaders, agitation would cease, and a speedy end be put to the disorders.

'The interposition of the Executive is claimed by both sides, each party proping against the other

The interposition of the Executive is claimed by both sides, each party urging against the other exactly the same charges. At his distance from the scene of strife, the President cannot determine between them. His action must be guided by official reports. Gen. Smith communicates a condition of things from the exag gerated statements which have gone abroad. apprehension of an armed invasion need be ap-prehended. But, should it happen, the whole power of the Government will be exerted to repel it, come from whatever source it may. The army in Kansas is not there to prevent or correct outrages The civil power alone is competent to this. Application should be made there. Gen. Smith has no power to redress the wrongs of Mr. Strawn. to the Courts. As to granting him an es Gen. Smith thought if Mr. Strawn was smart enough to find his way safely to him with-out one, he ought to be able to find his way back!? Courts are open to all classes of citizens No authentic information has ever reached the Executive of an individual who ever reached the Executive of an individual who has sought a redress of wrongs at the hands of the civil power in Kansas, and failed to obtain it. If one such case had been presented, he would at once have removed the offending official. If the majority of the people in Kansas had wanted peace and quiet, they could have had it. The way to get it was for the settlers among themselves to frown down all agitation growing out of differences of opinion as to local institutions. The Executive had always felt solicitous about the Territory, and had exerted his constitutional powers r full extent to preserve order. The at Lawrence had given him great anxiety, and he at that time telegraphed both to Col. Sumner and Gov. Shannon, besides sending a special messen-ger. (Here the President produced copies of his telegraphic dispatches, which, we believe, were ublic at the time.) The outrages at Law rence were not done by authority. The President admits that mistakes have been made, as is evident by his removal of Shannon. But an impartial man has now gone there, who will see justic done to both parties. If he should catch either party in acts of violence, they should be hung up on the spot. The Civil Power of the Ter-RITORY MUST BE WAINTAINED!

OPINIONS OF THE PRESIDENT.

1. That Government has not the power to pro-ect emigrants en route for the Territory, because of the jurisdiction of the States; co of the jurisdiction of the States; consequently, outrages committed on the highways of the nation can only be redressed by the Courts of the respective States, on whose soil such outrages wer

2. That Government has no power to prevent or redress outrages committed within the Territory except through the civil arm, or by martial law.

3. That the military can only aid the civil

power as a posse comitatus; consequently,
4. Government having provided a legal mode or redress for the settlers, and strengthened it by a posse at all times available, the fault is with the settlers where they have failed to get protection or redress; they have failed to get it either because they were not law-abiding citizens, or because they made application to the military, which

the wrong source from whence to seek it.

5. That the mere possession of arms by emgrants entering the Territory is not prima fac evidence of threatened invasion, and the second evidence of threatened invasion, and that the me possession of arms by settlers within the Territo possession of arms by settlers which the heritor, is no prima facia evidence of insurrection; that she bearing of arms is a Constitutional privilege which distinguishes American citizens; and that area Government itself has no right, under such circumstances, to DISARN THEN

REPLY OF THE COMMITTEE.

Mr. President, during the eighteen months of more that executive power has been exerted, as it alleged, to preserve peace in Kansas, and vainly exerted it would seem from admissions here made the disorders of that Territory have grown only worse. At this moment they are more threatening than ever; a peaceful solution of its troublescens still more uncertain than at any period of its former history. The President affirms that he has exhausted all his constitutional powers. And

yet order is not restored. Under such circum-stances, may it not be worth while to inquire THE LIBERATOR stances, may it not be worth while to in whether the germ of the evils is not to be fit the Territorial laws themselves?

The Territorial laws themselves?

PRESIDENT—This question I do not propose to discuss at the present time.

COMMITTES—From whatever source, then, Sir, the difficulties in Kaneas have originated, this one thing is patent to the country and to the world: that, notwithstanding all the efforts of the Government, distributions of the most frield characteristics. that, notwithstanding all the efforts of the Government, disorders of the most frightful character have prevailed; disorders that would shame the worst despotisms of the worst ages; disorders so wide-spread and so atrocious, so bloody and so infernal, so deeply damning and inhuman, that, to escape them, the wretched inhabitants would make a gain if transferred to the despotic Governments of Russia. of Austria, or of France. During the dark reign of blood and terror; during this fearful tempest of violence and anarchy, these poor unshielded victims of plotted vengeance have broken no law and committed no crime. For hating Slavery because they loved Liberty, all these in its effort to extend its domains indefinitely.)—as at

PRESIDENT—' No, Sirs! THERE WILL BE NONE!'
Such continues of the National Kansas Comfeelings rather than by a clear perception of duy. Such, gentlemen of the National Kansas Com-mittee, is the substance of our interview with Such, gentlemen of the National Kansas Committee, is the substance of our interview with President Pierce. The duty of commenting on the facts here stated, we leave to you. Our mission is ended.

is ended.
Respectfully, &c.,
THADDEUS HYATT, W. F. N. ARNY, EDWARD DANIELS, Sub-Com. of Nat. Kansas Com NEW YORK, Sept. 1, 1856.

THE TRUE STATE OF THE CASE.

observe that the one question on which the Free settlers of Kansas are about to be overwhelmed by their Pro-Slavery invaders, is that of the validity and force of the 'laws' imposed on Kansas by the spurious, fraudulent Legislature which sat at Shawnee Mission. Acting-Governor Woodson tells

Nevertheless, it seems as clear to us now, as it did The issue made up in Kansas is sharply defined at Washington.

but they never, never voted that the acts of the Shawnee Mission usurpers were invalid per se, nor that said usurpers, elected by Missouri bowie-knives and ballots, were not a true Legislature of are. All the concession offered us was at best no

is recognized and upheld, and added more atrocious It is no atonement, no extenuation, no answer to devices of their own, intended to perpetuate their rule in the Territory, facilitate fraudulent voting. and put the Free State men under their feet n the latter attempted to resist this usurpa tion, Missouri sent over her hordes to besiege Lawand that the Free State men have been harnssed, And now it is a hunted and plundered ever since. And now it is a Missouri array of three to five thousand armed men who are inclosing, blockading, starving out, and preparing to exterminate the Free settlers of Kansas; and the satellites of Pierce give out their ultimatum—' Submit to the Shawnee Mission usurultimatum—' Submit to the Shawnee Mission usurultimatum usurultimatum—' Submit to the Shawnee Mission usurultimatum usurultimatum usurultimatum—' Submit to the Shawnee Mission usurultimatum usurultimat een imposed on you by conspiracy, violence and gigantic fraud-or die. How can it be that Chrisgigantic fraud-or die. tian men, professing Democrats, look coldly on and see this great Iniquity move on to its final triumph!—New York Tribune.

From the Anti-Slavery Bugle. HOW TO SAVE THE UNION

The following method of saving the Union we copy from the Charleston (S. C.) Standard:

· We believe the Union will be temporarily pro longed by the introduction of slavery into Kansas; but we believe it might be extended to an indefibut we believe it might be called we propose-nitely distant period by measures we propose-nitely distant period by measures we propose-(the restoration of the slave trade.) With the certainty of turning the balance of political power, we would have no motive for dissolution; while the principles or policy of 'the Fathers.'

An exchange paper, commenting upon this, says: Is there a man in all the North, the East or the West, that would save the Union at so great a sacrifice, by bowing in the dust to one of the sacrifice, by bowing in the dust to one of the most degrading oligarchies that ever cursed the carth, and yielding up every right which the Union was formed to protect? If there is, he alone is fit for the lash of the slave-driver. Though we love the Union, yet is it worth nothing unless it secures to us our rights as freemen; and we do not love it so much that we are willing to abandon every principle of justice, honor and right to preserve it. We would rather see the Union go into fifty pieces than to see the freedom-loving people of Kansus subject to a code of infamous enactments which would disgrace a race of barbarians, and are now trying to be enforced upon us by Northern doughfaces and Southern tyrauts.

Thus artifiedly and justly talks one of our con-

Thus spiritedly and justly talks one of our con-temporaries. We adopt his language in regard to Kansas, and we extend the principle to the case of the slave. If it is better for the 'Union to go into fifty pieces,' rather than the roffianism in Kansas should be perpetuated, why should we not seek to dash it to atoms rather than that the thou sand-fold greater oppressions of our millions of alayes should be perpetuated!

No Union with Slaveholders.

BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 12, 1856.

WHAT IS THE DUTY OF ABOLITIONISTS? because they loved Liberty, all these in its effort to extend its domnins indefinitely,)-as at Such, Sir, are the nature and character of which is struggling for the right, and to achieve a Such, Sir, are the inture and character of the events which have transpired in Kansas during the past eighteen months' policy of the Government. As representatives of the National Kansas whose abhorrence of slavery cannot be doubted, but Committee, we are here to-day to ask whether any whose moral philosophy is to some extent defective, or change in this policy of the Administration is to be who are unable to take broad and comprehensive views

that if there were no moral barrier to our voting, and we had a million votes to bestow, we should cast them all for the Republican candidate. We hall the results of the recent elections in Iowa, Vermont and Maine as cheering proofs of a growing change in public sentigenerally; and so they will be regarded by the slave oligarchy, to a man. Justly open to censure as the Republican party is, on other grounds, it is deserving Whoever has read the highly important letter in our last from our well-informed Correspondent in Kansas, dated Lawrence, Aug. 25, will not fail to of the Slave Power in regard to our vast territorial

Shawnee Mission. Acting-Governor Woodson tells the deputation from Lawrence that they must obey the laws—that is, these infernal enactments of that convocation of secundrels, who every man knows were elected by Missouri expressly to enslave Kandan and the territories which are yet to be inhabited—to the cause of freedom every where; nay, that the highest were elected by Missouri expressly to enslave Kansas—and that if they will promise to do this, he can and will set the invading army to the right about face in five hours; but, if they will not promise this subjection, he will do nothing to protect them. If, then, blood shall flow in torrents, infant cities and rising villages be burnt, and children be left houseless and fatherless on the desolate prairie, the question of the validity and an electric which are yet to be inhabited—to the cause of freedom every where; nay, that the highest duty that can be performed with reference to the present and the future,—is to refuse to continue in allignment of the validity and an electric which are yet to be inhabited—to the cause of freedom every where; nay, that the highest duty that can be performed with reference to the present and the future,—is to refuse to continue in allignment of the territories which are yet to be inhabited—to the cause of freedom every where; nay, that the highest duty that can be performed with reference to the present and the future,—is to refuse to continue in allignment of the territories which are yet to be inhabited—to the cause of freedom every where; nay, that the highest duty that can be performed with reference to the present and the future,—is to refuse to continue in allignment. dren be left houseless and fatherless on the deso-late prairie, the question of the validity and en-forcement of those atrocious 'laws' will have caused all this horrible carnage and devastation. precisely that so the South for slavery, how useless is every attempt to the Republicans conciliate them! If both parties are inexorable, how sharply defined at Washington. The Republicans have spent the session in earnest efforts to procure a repudiation of those villainous 'laws.' For this they struggled in every way and at every opportunity; it was for this that the Extra Session was rendered necessary; it was this that failed at last when 101 Fillmore and Buchanan men, overbearing 96 Frementers and George G. Dunn, passed the Army bill without the Proviso against enforcing the pretended 'laws' of Kansas. There has been to other question of the Session which was not liberty exists in all the South? Where are such no other question of the Session which was not subordinate and incidental to this.

Now we see that the Northern journals and speakers affiliated with the Border Ruffians pretend that their side in Congress offered and wished to rial will? De they not like years there. speakers animated with the Border Romans pre-tend that their side in Congress offered and usished to repeal those 'laws'—but this is a black falsehood. They offered at last to pick out a few horrible pro-visions of those 'laws,' and repeal or declare them invalid, as at war with the Federal Constitution; but they not live upon unrequited toil—by their horrible traffic in human flesh—the plunderers of the weak, and the robbers of the poor, base and cruel invalid, as at war with the Federal Constitution; free institutions of the North-especially free labor and free schools? Does not any reflection upon their slaveholding practices transform them into border ruffians, cut-throats, assassins, demons incarnate? Do Kansas. They offered to repeal a few provisions of those diabolic 'laws,' but only in such manner as to affirm the right of their authors to make laws pendence, and utter more atrocious sentiments respect for Kansas, and the obligation of the settlers to ing liberty and equality than ever fell from the lips of ing liberty and equality than ever fell from the lip obey them. And not they only, but our friends also, would have been compelled to admit, or very strongly imply, the general validity of those laws, if they had supported and passed any of the projects of the Pro-Slavery leaders designed to render them a little less adious than they justly are all the concession offeed we may controlled lust, of filthy amalgamation, of swaggering braggadocio, of haughty domination, of cowardly rufbetter than the course of the British Parliament in repealing the Stamp Act, but asserting in the same breath their right to bind the Colonies in all cases whatsoever. Had we united in what they now call a 'repeal' of the most odious laws, we should better than the course of the British Parliament in repealing the Stamp Act, but asserting in the same breath their right to 'bind the Colonies in all cases whatsoever.' Had we united in what they now call a 'repeal' of the most odious laws, we should have admitted that the Shawnee Mission assemblage was a legal and rightful Legislature of Kansas, that Whitfield was the legally chosen and rightful Delegate, that Jones is a lawful Sheriff of Douglas County, and that Slavery now legally exists throughout the Territory. Ought the Republican members of Congress to have assented to this?

CLOTHING FOR KANSAS!

At a meeting of individuals interested in the suffer-oasts, for a period of twenty years; and in giving them extraordinary privileges in and under the government, without limitation of time. Not to the slaveholders, in allowing them to plunder Africa of her children, and devastate her coasts, for a period of twenty years; and in giving them extraordinary privileges in and under the government, without limitation of time. Not to the people of doing to their slave population, read their insert and in giving them extraordinary privileges in and under the government, without limitation of time. Not to the people of the North; for it has proved to them, by reason of their idolatrous attachment to it, a snare and a curse, causing them to socrifice conscience, manhond, their Christian faith, their reverence for justice, for a mees of pottage, and staining all their garments with blood. The Bewing Brooks—proclaim in thunder-tones! Now, is it not tage, and staining all their garments with blood.

The Republicanism as a theory of government, for it has booked, &c. are seminded that they mades to be constituted in the suffer-oasts, for a period of twenty years; and in giving them to be indicated in the suffer-oasts, for a period of twenty years; and in giving them to be interested in the suffer-oasts, for a period of twenty years; and in giving them to be interested in the suffer-oasts, for a period of twenty years; and lican members of Congress to have assented to this ! madness to talk of perpetuating a union with such On the 30th of March, 1855, the Border Ruffians monsters, whose arguments are the bowie-knife and of Missouri went over to Kansas, and, by violence and the most audacious fraud, elected a bogus legislature. That Legislature, having adjourned and wicked, has been tried too long already; it ought Legislature. That Legislature, having adjourned to Shawnee Mission, to be convenient to their proper homes in Missouri, proceeded to adopt the laws of Missouri, including those whereby Slavery carrying it on is nothing short of blood-red lanquity. . We mean to prevent the further extension of slavery As if an unwillingness to admit another slave State into the Union could in any degree justify the North in consenting to guard and protect fifteen slave States in rence last Winter, and coerce our people into sub-mission. It was by Missourians and affiliated Southrons that Lawrence was sacked last Summer, enter into 'an agreement with hell,' however carefully As if those who make 'a covenant with death,' and enter into 'an agreement with hell,' however carefully defined or restricted in terms, will be able, when judg-

the pro-slavery compromises of the Constitution! We offer, therefore, two unanswerable reasons for eparation of the North from the South, if she means to be true to the cause of freedom :- the first is, the exceeding sinfulness of her present relations to the South. which are organic and not incidental; and the second is, the insanity of thinking to make liberty and slavery-i. e. fire and gunpowder-pull together in the same harness! Away with this iniquity! At once and forever abandon such fatuity! There must be no daubing with untempered mortar-no postponement of duty-no diversion to any side issue-no Wilmot proviso thrown out as a tub to the Northern whale-no attempt to pu a cap upon Vesuvius-no incoherent plea of making · freedom national, slavery sectional '-no going back to we would have no mouve for dissolution, while stability and repose to the North from the predominance of slave power in the government would out regard to consequences—or, rather, with all possicounter-balance any inclination they might have ble regard to consequences, since no evil can arise from the beginning.

Better, then, than voting even for Fremont is the rallying-cry of 'No Union with Staveholders'-is withdrawal from the compant-is refusal to use the elective franchise-is Northern secession from Southern partnership-is uncompromising opposition to slavery as a principle or system wherever it exists-is peaceful revolution. Let all true abolitionists believe this, and act upon it. Let them not be induced to 'go down in Egypt for chariots and horsemen,' nor presume once more to 'bow down in the house of Rimmon.' Let them beware of the jesuitical doctrine, that 'the end canctifies the means.' If we cannot vote, under present circumstances, without compromising our principles, then not Kansas, not all the world, may ask us to give a vote. If we can do nothing else, except to stand still, and see the salvation of God,' it is enough -remembering that

· He truly serves who only stands and waits." But this is neither standing nor waiting : it is to be extended hosts from Maine to Kausas-its activity, its

devotion, its eloquence—still more, O that the entire people of the North, with their infinite strength and boundless resources, would concentrate all their means and influences upon the one great work of Northern discheding the Anti-Slavery Magazine,' endeavoring to memberment, and thus strike a fatal blow at the heart show that there is nothing in the language of that inof the monster slavery, by the withdrawal of that aid strument that binds our government or its constitu by which the South is enabled to maintain her bloody ents to the service of slaveholders. He is still inclined sway! To this complexion it must come at last, or to interpret it on the side of freedom, as Gerrit Smith

the oration delivered on the last fourth of July, at Jamestown, N. Y., by our earliest of friends and coadjutors, Sanuki J. May, of Syracuse, in whose purity of motive and benevolence of heart, and religious fidelity to his convictions of duty, we place unlimited confidence, and for whom we cherish such love and regard as language is too poor to express. We have already spoken in commendatory terms of a very large portion of this oration—stating our surprise that it should conclude with expressing 'the belief that, in the good providence of God, by similar influences, this man (John C. Fremont) has been raised up to be what Washington was, the man needed by our country in the hour of her ulmost peril,' and saying to the people of the North, 'If you will have free soil, a free press, free speech, and be yourselves free men—then go to the polls and vote for Fremont.' It is true, Mr. May is not for the oration delivered on the last fourth of July, at certain things that Congress can do-as follows:
Jamestown, N. Y., by our earliest of friends and coad
Congress can abolish slavery in the District of and vote for Fremont.' It is true, Mr. May is not for We reply-First, Congress can unquestion very may go unchallenged in every existing slave State ! the new party-

'It has not, indeed, promised in advance that it will do all that I know must be done to make our salvation sure; but it has not foreclosed its future action, in any particular, og to any extent, that may be found necessary to make the triumph of Liberty complete.'

slavery in general, as our national sin, by confining it then as frankly confess that I was mistaken, as I not expressly and exclusively to slavery in the territories; and, therefore, to suppose it will transcend this is not of the enslaved, to vote with the Republican party. admissable.

tion? Will the Republican party? On the contrary, and, finally, that, as a non-resistant, he will have to do they not make every 'concession to the oppressors of reconcile his views of peace in voting for a military our land 'which has ever been acknowledged in the U. man, and also in giving Congress power 'to declare S. Constitution? Do they not mean to allow a slave war, to provide for the army and navy, to grant letrepresentation in Congress, or a fugitive slave to be ters of marque and reprisal, &c. We do not see how hunted, in the spirit of the national compact? If not, this can be done.
why not say so? If they do, then how deep is their criminality, in spite of all they may accomplish for

but blessings to their country, and whose 'individual- vance of a perjured President and the U. S. army, i ity ' was simply the defiant and lawless action of war- reddening the soil of Kansas with innocent blood, and

riors and slaveholders. despair of our republic, and expect nothing better than the utter dissolution of the Union; and that, too, by loose. The Slave Power has effected a bloody coup-d'. means of the most horrible of all expedients, a civil etat over that ill-fated territory, and means to enforce the utter dissolution of the Union,' to the cause of lib- 'the ides of March,' before meeting the issue? And erty in America, and throughout the world. To whom what of triumphant villany will have been left undone has this Union been a blessing? Surely, not to the by that time, by the Border Ruffians? millions of imbruted slaves who have been lashed to their graves since its formation. Not to the living mil-dent, there will be a prompt and generous response. lions who are clanking their chains in hopeless servi- How urgent and touching is a case like this ! tude. Not to the slaveholders, in allowing them to to Republicanism as a theory of government; for it has brought it into contempt, and made it a proverb, in every part of the globe. Its immediate and utter overthrow, then, is not to be deplored or feared, but earnestly desired and unremittingly sought. This Mr. May virtually admits in the following truthful and impress-

ive passage :--. We have been taught by bitter experience, that compromise can be safely, any more than righteously made with this system of monstrous wrong. It is ab-surd not less than injunitous, the attempt to bind it friendly union the angel Liberty, and Slavery, the blackest fiend of hell. There can be no more concord between them than between Christ and Belial - the light between them than between Christ and Belia!—the light of noonday and the darkness of midnight. The one will encroach upon and drive out the other. The only question before us is, which shall prevail, Liberty or Slavery? We see in the history of our Republic, that slavery will not, can not restrict itself within any boundaries.

philosophy, cause and effect, in the mere statement. philosophy, cause and effect. in the mere statement. How, then, can our honored friend give his support to onaon, on Monday evening, but few persons being in ed,—' absurdly and iniquitously attempts to bind in day evening, however, he gave his Poem in Rev. Mr. friendly union the angel Liberty, and Slavery, the Grimes's church, to a good audience who were greatly blackest fiend of hell,' and proclaims its fealty to such a union to be more true and reliable than that of either the Rev. Mr. Hutchins's church, in Charlestown; and under the same government.' What a pity it is that ment. John C. Fremont, the Republican party, the people of the North without regard to party or sect, do not know New Edition, Just published by T. B. Peterson as much! Is it for such a tried abolitionist as SAMURL 402 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, a new edition of the J. May to countenance them in the delusion under popular work, entitled 'RETRIBUTION: A Tale of Paswhich they are laboring? They contemplate nothing beyond the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, Lost Heiress, Descrited Bride, Wife's Victory, when they will 'cry, peace, peace,' though there be, 'Missing Bride,' 'India,' 'Curse of Clifton,' &c. &c. and can be, no peace; for, as Mr. May truly affirms, The highest commendations have been bestowed upon The slaveholders are obviously determined that no other this work, by the press, on account of its thrilling narfreedom shall be allowed in our republic that will ration and dramatic action. Mrs. Southworth has me abridge their freedom to say and do whatever they with remarkable success in all her literary efforts. please.' How, then, is union possible with such un

thirdly, because the dissolution of the Union is sure to the alleged evasion can be established. end in the speedy abolition of slavery,-in which event a free republic will extend from the Atlantic to the Paeific, and peace and good will every where abound.

The last number of the Anti-Slavery Standard con-trains a long letter from Mr. May, in explanation and ing, a procession of the various clubs, with music, bas vindication of his advocacy of Mr. Fremont's election, ners and fireworks, will march through the principal If we had room for it this week, we would give it streets to the Revere House, where rooms have been en-

Mr. May thinks the difference between the Disunion others, have been invited to be present.

does, and, therefore, does not feel himself to be morally

These remarks may properly precede a brief notice of precluded from the use of the ballot. He enumerates

stopping here: he adds- This is but the beginning all the things specified; but what has this to do with of the great work of reform, of national repentance, the Republican party, which does not propose to do that we have to do.' In his mind, it may be 'but the but one of them? Secondly, it is not to the point beginning'; but, surely, if we may believe Mr. Fremont, the Republican party itself, and the organs of the Constitution by Mr. May, but the real question is, that party, it is to be THE END OF ANTI-SLAVERY does Mr. Fremont or his party accept such a construc-tion, and intend to act upon it? Certainly not. Then pentance to perform? Let Kansas be saved, and sla-to vote for Mr. Fremont is to repudiate such a construction in fact ; on the legal maxim, that what we do be True, this is better than not to have Kansas saved, but another, we do ourselves. Gerrit Smith very properly it is treachery to those already in bondage; and how and consistently declines voting for any man who does can this be winked at for a moment? Mr. May says of not assent to his interpretation of the Constitution. It seems to us our friend May should imitate his example

Mr. May, at the conclusion of his letter, says:-

It has not, indeed, promised in advance that it will do all that I know must be done to make our salvation sure; but it has not foreclosed its future action, in any particular, or, to any extent, that may be found necessary to make the triumph of Liberty complete.'

Upon this we remark—1st, it is not safe to assume that the party will do more in the sequel than it promises to do in advance—2d, no political party ever yet went beyond its promises of reform—3d, the Republican party has certainly foreclosed its future action upon slavery in general, as our national sin, by confining it then as frankly confess that I was mistaken, as I now

We are sure our beloved friend will be true to his convictions of duty, and he knows us too well to be 'I rejoice that the Republican party, which now takes the lead in the political conflict for freedom, has inscribed upon its banner not a word of concession to the oppressors of our land. Oppressors have no right to be what they are. They have no right, except such as are common to all men. They have no right to hold a single fellow-being in bondage a moment." Will Mr. Fremont say this, before or after the elec- acter, Mr. Fremont does, and is willing to execute it ;

A CHARITABLE APPEAL

The tidings which are daily coming to us from Kan-Mr. May says of Mr. Fremont- He has an individ- sas are of the most heart-rending character. Such uality like Gen. Taylor and Gen. Jackson,' Not like state of things is no where else to be found on the earth hose military despots, we trust, who were any thing at the present time. Border Ruffianiam, by the connicommitting the most frightful outrages upon the per-'If we fail in this first step,' he says, 'we may well sons and property of the Free State settlers. All govwar.' Now, we can conceive of 'nothing better than it to 'the bitter end.' Is the North going to wait till

CLOTHING FOR KANSASI

Articles may be left at the residences of either of the committee, or with J. L. Emmons, 32 South Market st., F. W. LINCOLN, 136 Commercial st., A. L. HARKELI & CO., 28 Union st., JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., 117 Worshington st., Rev. S. H. Winkley, 7 Bulfingh st., and at the Rooms of the Eshighant Ald Society, 3 Winter at

J. FREEMAN CLARKE Jamaica Plains, MES TOLMAN, 13 Congress st., H. AUSTIN, 32 West Canton st., HENRY I. BOWDITCH, 8 Oris Place, Mrs. A. CALL, 29 Fayette st.,

H. J. PRENTISS, 15 Do er st.,

SAMUEL CABOT, 17 Winter st.,

J. NORTON, 73 Shawmut Avenue

DISAPPOINTMENT. We regret that the Rev. Mr. Rog-Now, this seems to us the conclusion of the whole man of Newark, N. J., was not able to deliver his witty noter. It embodies reason, argument, fact, history, and telling Poem on the Repeal of the Missouri Coma party, which, equally with the Democratic and Ameran partier,—so far as our national compact is concern-of the weather. He deserved a full house. On Tuesof its rivals? He says that 'the slaveholders know full on Sunday evening next, he will deliver it in Worceswell that Slavery and Liberty cannot exist harmonious-ter. Wherever he goes, may be find ample encourage-

sion. By Emma D. E. N. Southworth, Author of 'The

The first duty of the people of the North, therefore, Amphas C. Hall, Dennis, master, is now detained at is not to 'go to the polls and vote for Fremont,'-desi- Norfolk in custody, for the reason that while in Hamprable as his election may be over Buchanan and Fillnore, the unprincipled tools of the slave oligarchy,— to search her under the inspection law, that be was not but to summon a Convention of the free States, and declare the original compact to be at an end—first, be-saved the inspection fee; dut was afterwards 'taken cause of its inherent iniquity; secondly, because of the in the act of endeavoring to get North, and brought continual perfidy of the South towards the North; and up by pilots. The vessel is liable to a heavy penalty if

ception of Mr. Burlingame to-day, and arrangements also made for a gathering in the street, to be addresse vital, energetic, irresistible: it is to lay the axe at the root of the tree. O that the Republican party, with its points:—

a place in our columns. It presents the following gaged for Mr. Burlingame. Hon. Henry Wilson, Hon. E. C. Baker, and N. P. Banks, Hon. C. A. Phelpy, Hon. E. C. Baker, and

MICHIGAN ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PRIENDS OF HUMAN PROGRESS The Michigan Annual Meeting of the first Saturday and Sunday, the 4th and 5th ber. In issuing the following Call, we wish

understood, that the invitation is not to party, as such, but as believers in the partial fatherhood of God, the universal man, we cordially invite all, especially then faith that the "divine effort never slackens nite Beneficence will not be hanked, and or that progress in virtue and anoral excelle acquisition of knowledge through the ine ery human soul, and hence are earned ural " with reference to that nature cres vine image; that finite divinity, which, ak risms,' ever seeks its all-attracti

With regard to the nature and scope of our in ethics, but that progression is the law of ultr in every realm of thought and being, and jut may gressive investive genius has embodied in a ideals in new and ultimate forms, have they thin place of old ones,—aye, as the world bu reper wooden ploughs and pod-augurs, just as will defer bodies of thought, the gospels and insting past, die and crumble away before the crusing of new and higher thought. To answer this an for a new social order, corresponding to the mira growth of the age, and that shall be its expense have adopted a free platform, for the design general principles and practical measures nic man well-being. A platform unpledged to paring or bigot, but to the honest utterances of the his largest thought of every brother-man, who has a pel' within him to preach. The limits of time possessing the Christian, the true manly spiritals good unto all, by esponsing the cause of the peroppressed every where. The argest amostly for timony becomes most apparent, when we now that from the forty thousand pulpits of the police influential churches of our land, (with a few sales ceptions,) comes no voice of hope er delivera raged slave; a church, a religion, which is faithfully portrayed in the following graphic lian: And the solem priest to Moloch, on each field shrine, Broke the bondman's heart for bread, paurel fields

man's blood for wine;
While the multitude in blindness to a far-of his knelt,

And spurned the while the temple where special vior dwelt.

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Berion I that W. I treat ing Cinco pens much pow ture subir T. Effect of the test of the t

And while it may be truly affirmed of parties and ernments, that they have 'shut the gates of meny mankind,' let us, with the just and noble Num reverence the inviolability of human nature, and in . That he who treads profanely on the seroli di

and creed, In the depth of God's great goodness, may fall re

And herds with lower natures the awful form of 60 We may add, for the information of all the wish to attend, that several eminent mealer

borers in the cause of humanity have been in of whom will be present, and lend the wighte influence and consecration to the right, to give ter and interest to the meeting. EMELINE DEGARNO.

RICHARD GLAZIER, JR., PHEBE H. MERRITT, THOMAS CHANDLES, SAMUEL D. MORE. Committee of Arre

LUCRETIA MOTT. NANTUCKET, 9 mo.,

MY DEAR FRIEND W. L. GARRISON: THE LIBERATOR of the 5th inst. conts from Samuel Johnson to Lucretia Mott, in viii says - Whom her own sect has disowned, writer is incorrect herein. She is still a ment Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Friends. I know he will be glad to have the mistake

Thy friend, CORRECTION.

DEAR GARRISON-In my article headed 'Pr Piety, in last week's Liberator, occur three at tor's errors, the first of which, by mimpellings accuses the wrong person, while the second and the third reverses, the meaning of the same

which it occurs.

1. At the close of the third paragraph. Stowe, I wrote Stow, referring to Rev. Dr. Sarek

Street Church. 2. At the close of the sixth paragraph. an Evangelical Church,' I wrote 'each forth Church,' so that the sentence should resithe Association by the ingenious contrival representation in the government, two men · Evangelical " church being placed or the h

Committee."

8. In the middle of the last paragraphics. handmaid of Christiantry, I wrote, ditis maid of slavery,' so that the sectore Not a single voice was heard in conden Infamous attempt to divorce religion feet of common life, to cultivate it by separati manity, and to make it the handcaid of sint

We learn from the Traveller, that nst., Mr. Wm. B. Capron was erdained a s to the beathen at Uxbridge.' No place b preaching of Christianity more, and if teaches that faith, we wish him a large sum with members of the Orthodox, Unitarian to churches - c. K. W.

THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER for September, tains the following papers :Article I. The Written Ward and the clousness. An Address by Rev. Officer !

II. Family Worship.
III. Recent German Literature.

IV. Peaceful Treatment of Slavery. In actly adapted to the 'Refoge of Oppres twaddling, and destitute alike of small from the pen of the Hon. Samuel A. Ed. from the initials of the writer, 'S. A. E. that the man who voted for the ach Slave Bill of 1850 is not specially qu the people of the North as to the course proper for them to pursue in their trains slavery question. The Christian Examiner of ter than to publish such trash.

V. Gillis's Expedition to the Southers B. VI. Unitarianism and Orthodoxy on the h VII. Milman's Latin Christianity. Notices of Recent Publications

REANNEXATION OF THE SLAVE STATE The Richmond Whig proposes the filteriog.

'The time is not so remote but that it The time is not so remote but this memory and traditions of our people was familiarly and endearingly spakes the worst comes to the worst, and us of and safety with our Yankee breity come again.

Bah!

church, a religion, which is

ile the temple where a present

with the just and noble Nor

several eminent speakers as ration to the right, to give o he meeting. CHARD GLAZIER, JR., EBE H. MERRITT.

OMAS CHANDLER, MUEL D. MORE, Committee of Arrange CRETIA MOTT. NANTUCKET, 9 mo., 7th,

of the 5th inst. contains a on to Lucretia Mott, in s own sect has discord,' &c. erein. She is still a member Meeting of Friends. glad to have the mistake ex friend,

ORRECTION. In my article headed ' Pro-She 's Liberator, occur three con t of which, by misspelling a tr person, while the second of

r, referring to Rev. Dr. Stor of St

f the sixth paragraph, in burch,' I wrote 'each Erage e sentence should read-'The ves "Evangelical" are unite he ingenious contrivance of an e government, two member urch being placed on the 'Sun

tinnity, I wrote, distinctly, 'be so that the sentence should was heard in condemnal divorce religion from the buildivate it by separating it from e it the handmaid of slavery."

in the Traveller, that 'en th Capron was ordained a missis Uxbridge.' No place need tionity more, and if Mr. Co re wish him a large success.

EXAMINER for September, 1856 written Word and the Chri

Address by Rev. Oliver Ste nan Literature.

catment of Slavery. An artist e 'Refuge of Oppression' of stitute alike of sense and res-tie Hon. Samuel A. Eliot, we the writer, 'S. A. E.' We st voted for the accursed fig is not specially qualified to last North as to the course it was pursue in their treatment.

euch trash.

dition to the Southern Hemissis and Orthodoxy on the Scripts atin Christianity. Publications—Literary latelle

THE SLAVE STATES TO DES g proposes the following: so remote but that it incres is the second of our people, when had a moderningly spoken of as home moret, and we cannot find it in the second of the second

SEPTEMBER 12. The following Call has been framsmitted to us on and sheet, by our friend S. J. May, of Syracuse taining autibry interlineations made by him, which have enclosed in brackets. It was written and tel, and his name appended to it, it appears, before printed, and the oren in preparation; an unwarrantable propelare, certainly, especially, as printed, it commits

ANNIVERSARY OF THE JERRY RESCUE. To the Privade of Preedom of our Common Country: CORER, the Anniversary of the Re-

rines of violence which he is known to repu

nd it has no heart for peace, until liberty and italian are as dead in New York and all free black subjects alike to bondage, it wield es—that imprisons and sells into bondage our seathat precipitates fagitive slave laws upon us, and
in famishing and dranken hordes to shut up the
nouri and other avenues into Kansas, against Northemigrants, and to pillage their houses, and steal
c cattle and provisions, and pick their pockets, and
der them, if they arrive there.

he hope to see a great gathering of brave men and
an on this occasion. The spirit which rescued Jer-

We hope to see a great grincing of the session of this occasion. The spirit which rescued Jeris beckening them to battle for Liberty, or honoragraves in Kansas. It is the same issue there, the rry resoures tried at Syracuse five years ugo. Defeated then, slavery appealed to Pierce, Douglas and Co. for a new trial and a change of venue. To that end the Kansan Nebraska Bill is passed, that the battle may be faught on the borders of Missouri—where Freedom may meet all the Slavery of all the land, officered and armed by the government, and paid from the treasury. Come up, then, and say whether Slavery shall maintain its murpations at Washington, and force its blighting waves over us all, or be besten back and slaughtered are over us any or the comport with the greates of the gathering will comport with the dignity of
the erent we celebrate, and the importance of the cri-

is that event anticipated and honored? The Hon. Genur Smith has consented to preside on this occasion, and eminent public men and orators, from different States, have been invited, and may be expect-ed to address the Convention. JOHN THOMAS,

LUCIUS C. MATLACK, SAMUEL J. MAY, JAMES FULLER, THOMAS G. WHITE.

Syracuse, August 22, 1856 INAUGURATION OF THE STATUE OF

BENJAMIN PANKLIN. The City of Boston, having accepted the care and castedy of a Statue of Franklin, executed in Bronze, after the model of Greenough, under the auspices of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, sided by liberal contributions from the citizens at large, propose to celebrate its inauguration by imposing ceremonies, on Wednesday, the 17th day of September

As the anniversary of the cettlement of Boston occursen that day, it is designed to make the occasion a general holiday, and unite, as far as possible, all classes of citizens in its observance; embracing the several Mechanic, Scientific, Literary, Charitable and Mercantile Associatione, the various Professions and Trades, the Military and Fire Departments, &c., &c.

The ceremonies will consist in part of a Procession, Addresses by the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, F. W. Lincoln, jr., Esq., President of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, and by His Honor, the Mayor. Prayer by the Rev. George W. Blagden, Paster of the Old South Church, (in which Franklin was haptised.) An Original Ode, written for the occasion by James T. Fields, Esq., to be sung by the pupils of the Public Schools, with other appropriate exercises.

A place having been assigned for the Statue in front of the City Hall, the grounds will be arranged for the cremonies of inauguration and brilliantly illuminated As the anniversary of the settlement of Boston occurs

we not city insit, the grounds will be arranged for the ceremonies of inauguration and brilliantly illuminated during the evening. It is highly important that the various Associations, Societies and Trades intending to join in the procession should give the earliest possible notice of such intention to the Chief Marshal, Col. NEFELL A. THOMPSON, or to the Committee of Arrangements at City Hall.

GEORGE W. TORREY. JOSEPH BUCKLEY. WILLIAM PARKMAN, JONAS H. FRENCH, JOSEPH STORY, City Hall, Boston, Aug. 23, 1856.

Harras Corpus for George W. Brown. The Berkshire (Pittsfield) Eagle says that Judge Curtis es Wednesday heard an argument at his residence in that town, upon an application by the wife of George W. Brown, one of the prisoners held on the charge of trans. eason in Kansas, for a writ of habeas corpus, bringing her husband before him. John Joliffe, Esq., of Cincinnati, and J. A. Andrew, Esq., of Boston, appeared for the petitioner. Judge Cartis expressed much sympathy for the petitioner, but doubted his power, sitting in chambers, to issue a writ of this mature, ranning into the territories. We believe this is substantially the second of the control of the second of the control of ture, running into the territories. We believe this substantially the point upon which the suit is denied.

The N. Y. Tribune says of this decision :-

We give to-day a curious report of proceedings before Judge Curtis, of the Supreme Court of the Uni-el States, growing out of the Kansas indictments for indictions. th treason. When fugitive slaves are to be surren-red, or any thing of that sort is to be done. Judge title is particularly ingenious at finding ways and ams to do it; but in this case, as in some others, where wrong was to be righted, he discovers an insuperable objection to doing any thing in some technical defect of the statutes. Legal, like religious Pharisees, abbond finding no difficulty in swallowing a camel, often ind themselves completely choked by a guat.

VERMONT ELECTION. The State Election in Vermont The entire Republican ticket for State officers is elected by 21,000 majority.

Three Republican Congressmen elected, by 3000 to 7000 majority.

A Republican State Senate elected entire, and a composed nineteen-twentieths of Republicans.

THE ELECTION IN MAINE. Later and fuller returns The ELECTION IN MAINS. Later and fuller returns from the election in Maine show the victory of the Republicans to be full as complete and overwhelming as the returns published yesterday indicated. In 264 towns, ilamin has a majority over Wells of about twenty thousand, and over all of about fifteen thousand, and over all of about fifteen thousand. The entire Congressional delegation will be Republican, logether with four-fifth of the House of Representatives, and the Senate is the same way, with perhaps one exception.—Boston Journal, of Wednesday.

lowa. The Chicago Tribune says, that in the next losa Legislature there will be a Republican majority of thirty-eight.

Mrs. Stowe's New Book. We learn from the pub Jan. Stown's New Boon. We learn from the publishers that this anxiously expected work cannot be issued ustil the middle of next week. The great cause of their embarrassment is to know where to begin the publication first, as the advance orders substantially over the first edition of 20,000 copies, and the demand from the trade increases daily. The literary critic of the New York Daily Times, who has obtained the first volume of the book, pronounces it in every way superior to the trade. for to 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' as an artistic effort, as as in the power and sustained interest of the st We have no doubt of the complete and overwheln success of the author. It is idle to talk about ex hassing such a mind by a single effort. As might one talk of exhausting Dickers, or any original and creative intellect. Mrs. Beacher Str. the among the great novelists of the world is securely ica. - Bosion Transcript.

PEARPUL STATE OF THINGS IN KANSAS.

MENDERING AND SCALFING. Dr. Root, who went out to Kansas with the New Haven company, has just relatively via lowa, having reached this city on Sanday, in company with Mrs. Hopps, widow of Mr. Hopps, who was recently murdered and scalped near Leaven-worth City. The facts in regard to that savage marder, as related by Dr. Root, are as follows:—Mr. Hopps have been in the Territory but a few days. He had hired a bouse in Leavenworth City, with the intention of making that place his home, and was on his return from Lawrence, whither he had taken his wife, (who was out of health,) to remain a few days with her brother, the Rev. Mr. Nute, the Unitarian clergyman. When he had returned to within about two miles of Leavenworth City, and within eight of the residence of Mr. Wallace, a Free State man, he was met by a Ruffian on horseback who inquired where he was from; and being informed that he was last from Lawrence, the stranger drew a revolver and shot him through the head. Mr. Hopps was in a duggy, and the horse starting along, the murdered man fell to the ground. The Ruffian sprang from his horse, took out his knife and scalped his victim, when he remounted, and putting spurst to his horse rode rapidly off in the direction of Leavenworth City. This fiendish outrage was witnessed by Mrs. Wallace and her daughter. A teamster in the service of the United States drove up and as whe body before the pulse had caused to beat. The name of the savage who perpetrated this horrid deed is Fagert, and he is well known in Leavenworth, and belongs to the Ruffian party encamp. The first readment of the savage who perpetrated this horrid deed is Fagert, and he is well known in Leavenworth, and belongs to the Ruffian party encamp. coused to beat. The name of the savage who perpetrated this horrid deed is Fugert, and he is well known in Leavenworth, and belongs to the Ruffian party encamped at that city under command of Atchison. He had made a bet of \$6 against a pair of boots that he woold go out and return with an Abolitionist's sealp within two hours. On his return to camp, he obtained his boots, and, then placing the scalp of his victim on the end of a pole, paraded the streets with it, boasting of his prowess; and all this almost within hail of Fort Leavenworth, where the United States forces are stationed, under command of Gen. Persifer F. Smith. A German named Bimber, who expressed himself rather freely in regard to this horrible barbarity, was shot dead on the spot, and another man, who also reprobated the act, saved his life only by precipitate flight, with pistolballs whistling freely about his head.

On hearing the fale of her husband, Mrs. Hopps, in company with her brother, Mr. Nute, and about a dozen other citizens of Lawrence, started for Leavenworth to obtain the body of Mr. H. and give it Christian burial. When near Leavenworth, the party were captured and held as prisoners by a band of Ruffians under Captain Emery, the man of whom Hopps had hired the horse and buggy. The body of the murdered man had been buried, and the Ruffians refused the widow the consolation of looking upon her husband's grave. Seventy dollars were found in the pockets of the murdered man, all which went as funeral expenses, leaving the disconsolate widow in the hands of the Ruffians without a dollar. She desired to leave the scene of her terrible sorrows. The Ruffians at first refused to let her depart, knowing that she would be a swift witness against their savagery; but she finally succeeded in getting on board

rows. The Ruffiaus at first refused to let her depart, knowing that she would be a swift witness against their savagery; but she finally succeeded in getting on board a boat bound down the Missouri, the captain of which, out of compassion, protected her, and gave her a free passage to St. Louis. On the boat she related her story, and was tauntingly told by the heartless and ruffianly passengers that she was uttering another 'abolition lie.' Among the party who accompanied Mrs. Hopps from Lawrence to Leavenworth, and who were taken prisoners, was Dr. Avery, an estimable Quaker gentleman from Richmond, Indiana, who went out to Kansas to obtain facts in regard to the actual state of things there, intending to return in a short time.—N. Y. Tribune.

'Mr. Nute was among the prisoners that came to town yesterday, and had in company with him the widowed Mrs. Hopps. Just as the steamer Cataract was at the levee of this city, Mr. N. was expecting to leave with his sister and the property of the deceased Mr. Hopps, and the other prisoners whom I have here-

Just as he was stepping on the plank of the steame

Just as he was stepping on the plank of the steamer in order to follow Mrs. Hopps, he was forcibly prevented by a brutal pro-slavery ruffian named Murphy, and did not get on the steamer.

The strong probabilities are, that unless Mr. Nute escapes, he will meet with a violent end, as he was threatened with hanging on the day lieft. I saw several of the prisoners alluded to, and from them I learned that they had seen Lane and knew the officers under his command, and they were ready to meet the pro-slavery rabble when they made a demonstration. Sr. Louis, Sept. 5th. Advices from Kansas state that

a battle was fought on the morning of the 30th at Ossa-watomie, between 300 pro-slavery troops, under Capt. Reed, and about the same number of Free Soilers, un-der Capt. Brown. The battle lasted an hour, when the feer capt. Brown. Ine oaster listed an hour, when the Free Soilers were routed, with the loss of twenty killed and several wounded. Brown and his son are both re-ported killed. Five pro-slavery men were wounded. All the provisions and ammunition were carried away from Ossawatomie, and the town burnt. Gov. Geary arrived here to-day, and proceeds immediately to Kansan.

Gov. Geary arrived here to-day, and proceeds immediately to Kansas.

A contemptible effort has been made in Philadelphis to coerce the political opinions of merchants by threats of loss of parronage and business. By the manly and dignified card published below, it will at least be seen that its success is by no means universal. Messrs. It says—'We have just received, per steamer William Campbell, an extra from the Weston Dispatch office, dated Independence, Sanday evening, containing important news from Kansas. The letters below were brought in by Mr. Shepherd, of Independence, a reliable man. He also reports a battle had been fought in the direction of Fort Scott, in which 13 Southern men were killed. No further particulars.

Capt. Reid writes: 'I moved with 250 men on the Abolition fort and town of Osawatemie, the headquarters of old Brown, on night before last; marched were the commercial community in which we reside, to

Abolition fort and town of Ossawatomie, the head-quarters of old Brown, on night before last; marched 40 miles and assaulted the town, without dismounting quarters of old Brown, on night before last; marched 40 miles and assaulted the town, without dismounting the men, about sunrise on yesterday. We had a brisk fight of an hour or more, and had five men wounded, none dangerously, Capt. Boyce, Wm. Gordon, and three others. We killed about thirty of them, among the number, certain, a son of old Brown, and almost certain, old Brown himself; destroyed all their ammunition and provisions, and the boys would burn the town to the ground. I could not help it.'

Mr. James Childs writes: Gen. Reid, with 250 men, had a fight at Ossawatomic yesterday. We had five men wounded: Capt. Boyce, of Lexington, had his wrist broken; Frank Gordon, of Clay, was shot in the shoulder; young Jackson, of Howard, was shot in the shoulder; young Jackson, of Howard, was shot in the less family hurt; George Gordon, of Fayette, was shot in the leg. The Abolitionists made the attack. We killed

on the same evening, a large number made their by us some months since, which will explain itself:

state, that on Tuesday last, every Free State man was driven from Leavenworth at the point of the bayonet, and all their property destroyed or confiscated.

Mr. Phillips and his brother were killed. The house of the former and the store of the latter were burnt. Forty sufferers arrived here to-day, entirely destitute.

Speaker Banks at Home. The Hon. Nathaniel P.

'There was a Quaker colony composed of Friends from Maryland, Ohio, and Indiana, settled between Lawrence and Westport. These people were most inoffensive, and took no part in the affairs of the Territory—at least, as little as possible. Hitherto they had not been molested, and on the morning of the 22d, eighteen of Busord's men went to the house of one of the Quakers, a highly respected man, pillaged it, and stole four horses. Their treatment of the whole family was most shameful and brutal. The old man begged of them to leave one of the horses, that he might be enabled to go to Westport for a physician for his wife.

MILWAUKIE, Sept. 5.—An extra session of the Wisconsin Legislature was convened at Madison on Wednesday. Among other things, Gov. Bashford recommends the consideration of measures for the protection of citizens of Wisconsin in the territory of Kansas. He says, that since the adjournment of the Legislature, intelligence had reached him from reliable sources that many citizens of Wisconsin, who had expatriated themselves, but had gone to Kansas for lawful objects, had been seized, robbed, and their lives jeopardized by the people of Missouri. Gov. Bashford adds:—'Outrages of this nature have become so frequent, that I deem it my duty to call your attention to them, that you may devise legal measures to protect the citizens of Wisconsin, and redress their grievances, the general government being either impotent or wilfully neglectful to do so.' MILWAUKIE, Sept. 5 .- An extra session of the Wis-

KANSAS MEETING AT NEW OBLEANS .- At the Kan KANSAS MEETING AT NEW ORLEANS.—At the sas aid meeting in New Orleans on the 27th ult., resolutions were adopted providing for the appointment by lutions were adopted providing for the appointment by the Mayor of a committee to solicit contributions of money and other material aid to be applied in promoting Southern emigration to Kannas; declaring that if the Northern States persist; in their present crusade against Southern rights, the Southern States should adopt measures for a separation from the Northeyeacastopy if they can, forcibly if they must; and requesting the Governor to correspond with the Governors of other Southern States to secure concert of action, and if in his opinion the crisis demands it, to convene the Legislature.

Our friends in Kansas are all under arms, and Missourians are rallying to their assistance. Here in

Our friends in Kansas are int under arms, and assorainan sare rallying to their assistance. Here in Lexington, not less than one hundred and fifty men have been raised, armed and mounted, and leave this morning for the seat of war. The three companies from this county are under the command of Capt. U. L. Beyoe, Capt. Jo. C. Anderson, and Capt. H. M. Bledsoe, Jr. They take with them two pieces of cannon-one six and one eight-pounder.
We think we know the Lafayette boys. They are

gallant and brave, and should they fall, it will be with their backs to the field and their feet to the foe. May God protect them and the cause.—Lecompton Express.

Sr. Louis, Sept. 6.—The Democrat publishes the statement of the Free-soilers who arrived in this city yesterday from Kansas. They confirm the burning of Ossawotamie, and say that but fifty Free-soilers were in the town at the time, and the attacking party numbered four hundred. Several Free-soilers were killed and seven taken prisoners, of whom two were afterwards shot. Mr. Brown and his son were killed.

They also confirm the killing of William Philips, at Leavenworth, by a party of Southerners, under Capt. Emery, and the driving out of the Territory of all persons unwilling to take up arms against the Free-soilers.

A contemptible effort has been made in Phila

badly hurt; George Gordon, of Fayette, was shot in the leg. The Abolitionists made the attack. We killed views before purchasing from us, we can best reply by

on the same evening, a large number made their appearance near camp. We expect to have a fight at Prairie City. We then march to Lawrence, where we will have the big fight. We need men and means. There are here now 1200 men, and about 800 opposite Lawrence, that will operate with us.

Brown was supposed to be killed at Ossawatomie.*

Sr. Louis, Sept. 5.—Private advices from Kansas that the tangent of the property of the proper

CHICAGO, Sept 5.—Advices from Kansas, via Nebras-ka city, report the lows roal entirely closed by Mis-sourians, in armed bands, under command of General Richardson, who was stationed near the boundary line

He made a brief speech of thanks, and then took the

Richardson, who was stationed near the boundary line of Kansas and Nebraska.

One hundred and fifty emigrants near Nebraska city, who were prevented entering Kansas, would, it was expected, attempt to force an entrance in a few days.

The Kansas Excitement in Missourii. The Lexington (Mo.) Citizen of the 27th ult. gives the following description of the excitement prevalent there on the Kansas question:

For more than a week our city has been in the most feverish excitement on the subject of Kansas matters. The streets have been crowded with men, horses, and wagons—men armed with bowie-knives, swords, revolvers, shot-guns, Sharp's rifles—and the company which left this place for the scene of action, took with them two pieces of artillery—a six and an eight pounder.

The precise number of men, armed and mounted, that have passed through the city from Saline, Howard, Day and Boone, we have no means of ascertaining, but including those from the county, we pressure the number to be something over four hundred.

LAWRENCE, (K. T.) Aug. 20.—Another with them two highes are the passed on the number to be asserted as a supported him, and led to State matters.

The whole demonstration was flattering and impress-

LAWRENCE, (K. T.) Aug. 20.—Another murder took place in Westport yesterday, of a man named Jennison, a Lawrence teamster, who was on his way from Kanasa city with a load. He was scalped, and his load and team taken to Milton McGee's house.

Henry J. Sombre, Esc., who was a highly respected and popularly known member of the bar in Richmond, Ind. He was unmarried, and was 30 years of age. He was buried yesterday with military honors, and his remains lie side by side with those of Barber.

A Border Ruyfian's Confession. At a Kansan meeting in Hartford, on Tuesday, last week, Seldon C. Williams, who had served in the campaign with Buford's gang in Kansas, among other things, told the following horrible tale:—

'In one of the hellish forays upon which we were sent, we came upon a small party of Free State men.

A Noble Record.—In accordance with their annual custom, we learn that Messrs. Hovey & Ca., the extensive dry goods dealers in Summer street, divided nearly \$7000 among the employees of that establishment on the first inst. This amount is the surplus acrowing over the sum fixed as the limit of the wishes of the firm; and while it exhibits a laudable kindness and consideration towards those who have been the means of creating the fund, it likewise shows the extent of the popular patronage bestowed on this successful establishment.—Boston Journal.

A correspondent of the Bunker Hill Aurora nominates Charles Summer for Governor. He thinks that the people, by a popular election, should have an opportunity to express their approbation of his course. He proposes afterwards to re-elect him to the Sabbaths, and sanctuary privileges; to men whose hope thinks that the people, by a popular election, should have an opportunity to express their approbation of his course. He proposes afterwards to re-elect him to the

tinguished advocate of temperance in New York, is now patriots, it has shown their country's shame and dan receiving the applause of the Fillmore men of the Scuth, for his avowed favor of their candidates.

Passengers per U. G. R. R.—We find the following account in the Mahoning Register, of a company of Southern travellers who had passed through Salem a few days since, on a pleasure-trip to the lakes: 'A hask-load of come nine sable individuals, driven by Gen. Gibbons, of Salem station, passed through our place on Saturday last. Report says that six of the party were 'chattels'—wearied of the luxuriant living—the indolent ease and balmy skies of their Southern home, seeking a change of air and scene in Northern clime. Instead of passing by the usual route of the U. G. R. R., they were travelling along leisurely on the Plank Road, above ground—well armed—and prepared to give a warm reception to any blood-hound who might be dogging their path.

By the Underground Railroad.—One day Passengers per U. G. R. R .- We find the

last week a party of sixteen escaped slaves arrived in Canada, and found quarters in Stamford township. One of the waiters of the Clifton House, near the Suspension Bridge, who escaped, two or three years ago, from bendage in Virginia, was apprised of the coming of the party, and exerted himself to procure them a a resting-place. It so happened that he told the tale to a gentleman at the hotel who was his master's neighbor in Virginia. The recognition was mutual and instantaneous.—Times.

A Grand Slave II.

A Grand Slave Hunt .- A grand hunt came A Grand Slave Hunt.—A grand hunt came off in Greene County, Penn., the week before last, in which no less than fifty armed white men were engaged in the pursuit of nine negroes, who had left Booth's Creek, Harrison County, Va., (eight miles from Clarksburg,) a few days before. The fugitives—three in number, and half-a-dozen boys, some of the latter but 12 or 15 years old—escaped, and the 'nigger-hunters' carned not the reward of fifteen hundred dollars they so anxiously sought, but the contempt of all honorable men. In one township, half-a-dozen of them drew their pistols on an unarmed woman, who refused to allow them to search her house for the runaways.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

From the 12th day of September, 1855. to August 4th, 1856, 304 fugitives passed through Al-bany on their way to Canada.

The town of Placerville, 186 buildings is burnt, loss \$600,000. The village of Georgetown. Placer Co., 100 burnt, loss \$100,000. A large number of buildings were burnt at Marysville, loss \$50,000. The town of Fair Play, Eldorado Co., was burnt, loss

of Bryant Co., Ohio, has issued the first number of a paper under the above title. It is the advocate of Gerrit Smith's election, and of his class of Abolition views.

Second 10 of undertaking.

Communications may be addressed to the Committee at 21 Cornhill, Boston, Mass., or to 138 Nassau street, New York.

Saratoga.—The Saratoga season being about over, the Daily Saralogias has been discontinued. The arrivals at the principal hotels during the season, have been,—Congress Hall, 3814; United States, 3668; Union Hall, 3725; Marvin House, 1565. The total umber is set down at 25,000.

Destruction of the town of Altata .- A letter dated Mazailan, June 13th, 1856, says:—'On the 14th inst., a large quantity (three hundred kegs) of gunpowder was being shipped on board the launch for this place, when, by some raive stupidity, fire came in

The Michigan Anti-Slavery Society will hold its Third Annual Meeting at Plymouth, Wayne Co., Mich., on Saturday and Sunday, October 4th A Mammoth Pie. The citizens of Burling

ton recently had a pio-nic, and among the articles of the entertainment was a large berry-pic, in the mak-ing of which two and one-half bushels of blue-berries e used .- Salem Register. Riding Across the Ohio River in a Buggy

The Cincinnati Columbian says that the Ohio river is so reduced by the drouth that on Sunday last Mr. Patterson, of Adams's Express, and one or two other gentlemen, rode entirely across the channel in a buggy! The point of crossing was near Louisville, a short distance below the Falls. (2) An elderly woman of respectable manners and appearance, being sick and without money or friends at West Boylston, has been taken to the State Almshouse in Monson. Her home is in New Hampshire, and she is a second cousin of President Pierce.—Springfield Republican.

Slave Purchased .- The Nantucket Inquirer says, that the Rev. Mr. Crawford has recently pur-

The Bangor Journal says that a country The powers of slavery are no longer content with selftrader in Aroostook, who left the State four or five years ago, owing among others a Bangor trader \$1,596, recently returned from California, where he had met with good luck, and paid the debt with interest.

Indian Insurrection in Florida .- A Wash. on Friday evening. Meantime, communications may Indian Insurrection in Florida.—A Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, under date of the 7th, says:—'I understand that within eight or ten days, communications of an important and startling character have been received at the War Department, from Florida, of a fresh insurrection among the Indians in the Everglades. I also understand that the War Department has ordered Gen. Harney, who is somewhere at the North, to proceed immediately to Florida, to take command of the troops there and to be concentrated there. It is said that the Indians have a large number of runway slayes with them. large number of runaway slaves with them.

[Any thing for a pretext to extirpate the poor Indians! So they are murdering them in California. A San Francisco correspondent says:]—

San Francisco correspondent says: —

'The expedition of Curry last winter would never have been undertaken by the volunteers, but for the plunder anticipated of horses and cattle. The Walla-Wallas had extensive herds of cattle and horses. Pin-pin-mox-mox had in his own right 6000 to 10,000 herd. Hence his death and barbarous treatment. We have a report from a highly respectable volunteer who was an eye-witness of his treatment and death, which is almost too shocking to relate. Before he was dead, the volunteers scalped him, and peeled strips from his back for razor straps. After being buried, he was dug up and dragged through the volunteer camp, when further strips were taken from his back.'

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS To the American Anti-Slavery Society, in aid of the New Series of Tracts.

Francis Jackson, Boston, pledge, Samuel May, Jr., do. do. Collections in Pennsylvania and Ohio, by Samuel May, Jr. : J. C. Taylor, Eastlandball, Pa., Mary Walton, Homeville, do. Friends at do.

Mary Walton, Homeville, do.
Friends at do.
Do. at New Garden, do.
Do. at West Grove, do.
George Baker, W. Marlboro', do.
Mary Way,
Clarkson Anti-Slavery Society, for services and

Western Anti-Slavery Society, Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society, Salem, Mans., for One Hundred Conventions,

red Conventions, 20 00 thirty-five cents.
FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer. Abington, Sept. 2, 1856.

THE TWENTY-THIRD

National Anti-Slavery Bazaar Will be held as usual in BOSTON, during Christma and New Year's Week. (Time and place of

The Anti-Slavery cause has at length, after a quarte of a century of labors, taken possession, in one form of another, of almost every mind in our American community. To men of great sympathies, it has shown the sufferings of the slave ; to men of a profound sense hope is in this life, it has shown him deprived of educa Edward C. Delevan, in days past a dis- tion and the means of self-improvement and success.

opening to be decided hereafter.)

ger. To politicians, it has shown one most selfish and accursed interest devouring every true one. To Chris

By the Underground Railroad .- One day statements of facts on every department of the subject

own excellent likeness. But especially, let all who pity fugitives help us; for our funds go directly to awaken that public sympathy which gives the slave a refuge on every threshold. Especially, let all who wish to see Abolitionists in Congress, help us; for our funds go directly to arouse the sensibilities of every patriot, politician, statesman, legislator, elector. By our precept and example of No UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS, we lead the van of a national movement towards the abolitic of slavery, which every profound thinker clearly sees would stop without such leading; and we especially beseech all to help us, as it is the only means whereby worthier and swifter than we can take the lead, which only the necessity of the case has bound upon us.

We solicit correspondence, counsel and assistant from all friends of the slave, whether at home or in Europe, and we pledge ourselves to employ most con scientiously whatever of influence or money may be committed to our hands, and to make faithful account of the same at the close of our undertaking.

MARY MAY, LOUISA LORING, ELIZA LEE FOLLEN. ANNE WARREN WESTON, ANN GREENE PHILLIPS, SARAH SHAW RUSSELL FRANCES MARY ROBBINS. HELEN E. GARRISON. ANN REBECCA BRAMHALL, SARAH H. SOUTHWICK. MARY WILLEY. ABBY FRANCIS, ANNA SHAW GREENE, MARY GRAY CHAPMAN. ELIZABETH GAY, HENRIETTA SARGENT, SARAH R. MAY, CAROLINE WESTON. SUSAN C. CABOT, MARY H. JACKSON, SARAH BLAKE SHAW. LYDIA D. PARKER, ELIZA F. EDDY, EVELINA A. S. SMITH, ELIZABETH VON ARNIM. AUGUSTA KING, ELIZA H. APTHORP.

THE EIGHTH WORCESTER Anti-Slavery Bazaar

Will be held in BRINLEY HALL, during Cattle Show Week, September, 1856.

worth of Wilmington. The woman is now at Nan-tucket, no longer a slave, but free and happy. Surely, every heart which can appreciate the privifor themselves, will respond to our summons for help defence—they are active and aggressive. The protest against Freedom is loud on our borders, and speaks in coward blows at the capital of our country. Oppres-What they Cost us.—The expenses of Con-ress for the current year, will amount to \$2,678,000. sion fears the light—fears an awakened sense of justice, fears the truth; and therefore we, lovers of Liberty, fears the truth; and therefore we, lovers of Liberty, ask you to share our privilege of laboring, in the name of God and as in his service, toward these three aims: the town has caused much conversation, and has now led to church action. As we learn the facts, a clergyman made, last winter, dishonorable proposals to a widow woman of forty-five, living in the town. His overtures were rejected, and immediately repeated. The woman fied his presence and he followed, and by means of chloroform reduced her to helplessness, and rained her. His victim soon made known her wrong, which disquieted her peace until she broame insane and died. The accused party is absent; the victim is in her grave. The church has commenced an investigation of the charge. Here the matter rests.'

Indian Insurrection in Florida.—A Wash-

SARAH L. BUTMAN. HANNAH RICE, ELIZA A. STOWELL HANNAH M. ROGERS and MARY C. HIGGINSON, of Worcester,

EMMA W. WYMAN, New York, MARY E. HODGES, Watertown, FRANCES H. DRAKE, Leominster, POLLY D. BRADISH, Unton. CAROLINE WAIT, Hubbardston MARIA P. FAIRBANKS, Millville, NANCY B. HILL. Blackstone. ABBY B. HUSSEY, Lancaster, LOUISA F. HALL, Upton, SUSAN B. EVERETT, Princeton, ELIZA HOWE, Princeton.

ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR An Anti-Slavery Fair will be held in Manau gin Hall, East Abington, commencing on Tuesday af-ternoon, September 9th, and continuing through the

afternoons and evenings of that and the three following New Series of Tracts.

A large and beautiful collection of useful and fancy setts Anti-Slavery Society, a donation, \$400 00 articles will be offered for sale. It is hoped that all 20 00 who love liberty and hate slavery will be disposed to aid

the cause by their presence and patronage.

There will be music, and probably speaking, on each evening of the Fair, which will close on Friday eve-1 00 ning, with an intellectual and musical Entertainment at which Wendell Phillips will deliver an address; after which, there will be music, both vocal and instrumen-

tal, for the entertainment of the audience. Terms of admission :- Single tickets, (except Prida evening,) ten cents ; children under twelve, half price Tickets for the last evening, twenty-five cents. Single season tickets for the Fair, including the last evening 20 00 thirty-five cents.

SIXTH NATIONAL WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVEN-TION.

In this epoch of political and social excitement, the advecties of the Equal Rights of Woman find new reason to proclaim again their constant demand for a consistent application of the democratic principles for the emancipation not alone of one class, or one nation,

We accordingly invite
All who believe that government derives its just powrs from the consent of the governed;—
All who believe that taxation and representation

ould go together ;-All who believe in the right of all to a trial by a jury of their peers ;—
All who believe in a fair day's wages for a fair day's Mork :- All who believe in the equal right of all children in

tion;—
To meet in Convention at the Broadway Tabernacle,
New York, on the Sth, 5th, and 10th of October next,
to consider whether these rights and principles shall
continue to be popularly limited to one half the mem-

PAULINA WRIGHT DAVIS, President. Lucy Stone, Sec'y. Editors, please copy.

TO LYCEUM COMMITTEES.

WM. SYMINOTON BROWN, M. D., author of 'Chemistry for Beginners,' &c., respectfully intimates, that he is ready to enter into engagements with Lyceum Committees, and others, for the delivery of his new Lecture.

THE POETRY AND MAGIC OF SCIENCE. Which will be illustrated with many beautiful and startling Experiments; or for the delivery of short Courses of Popular Lectures on Physiology or Chemis-

try.
Terms may be ascertained, by addressing Prof. W. S.
Bnown, New England Female Medical College, 274
Washington street, Boston.
3t FF WM. WELLS BROWN will speak on American Slavery, at the Town Hall in Abington, on Sunday, Sept. 14, morning and afternoon, at the usual hours of

Rev. DAVID A. WASSON will lecture on Slavery in PROVIDENCE, R. I., on Sunday, 14th inst.

STEPHEN S. FOSTER and JOSEPH A. HOW-LAND, Agents of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will hold meetings at EAST PRINCETON, on Sunday, Sept. 14, at 10\(\frac{1}{2}\) A. M., and 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) and 5 o'clock, P. M. Also, at MARLBORO', on Sunday, Sept. 21, at 10\(\frac{1}{2}\) o'clock, A. M., and 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) and 5 o'clock, P. M.

CONVENTION AT NEW BEDFORD .--- An Let CONVENTION AT NEW BEDFORD.——An Anti-Slavery Convention will be held at New Bedford, on Saturday and Sauday, Sept. 20 and 21, commencing Saturday evening, and continuing through the following day and evening. Charles Ledok Remond and WM. Wells Brown will be present, and take part in the proceedings. Let there be a general turnout.

NOTICE.—Lyceum and other invitations for Dr. J. S. Rock should be directed to him corner of Cambridge and Bridge streets, Boston, Mass.

DIED-In Worcester, August 21. Lydia B. Capron, wife of Effingham L. Capron, aged 51.
At East Lexington, 7th inst., ELI ROBINSON, Esq., aged 69 years, 10 mos.

Forty Years in Slavery! JUST PUBLISHED:

THE KIDNAPPED THE RANSOMED:

Being the Personal Recollections of Peter Still and his Wife Vina, after forty years of Slavery.

BY MRS. KATE E. R. PICKARD. WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY REV. S. J. MAY, AND A

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF SETH CONCKLIN. BY WM. H. FURNESS, D.D.

DETER STILL was kidnapped in early childhood, from the door-step of his home in New Jersey; for more than forty years he was a slave in Kentucky and Alabama; at last, he purchased his freedom by the slow accumulation of extra laber, and, returning to the region of his birth, found his yet surviving mother, and his numerous brothers and sisters, living in and near Philadelphia. His wife and three children, under the pilotage of Seth Concklin, attempted to escape, but were recaptured at Vincennes, Indiana. Peter immediately set about collecting the means for their purchase. The sum demanded for them was exorbitant—\$5000—and would have discouraged almost any other man than Peter Still. Yet the strong social feelings and the energy of his race were strikingly manifest in his untiring perseverance, which was crowned with success, and Peter had the unspeakable pleasure of bringing his household to a free home, where they can quietly enjoy their own fireside, free from the master's frown and the driver's lash.

frown and the driver's lash.

The writer of this narrative was a highly esteemed teacher in the Female Seminary at Tuscumbia, Alabama, who had every opportunity to acquire a personal knowledge of all the prominent facts and circumstances which she has narrated. We can promise the lovers of exciting adventure very much in this volume to gratify their taste: and all those who really desire to fathom the heights and depths of that Iniquity which is threatening the desiruction of our Republic, may turn to it in the assurance that they will find in it much valuable information, given with the strictest regard to truth. frown and the driver's lash.

CONTENTS-CHAPTER HEADS.

CONTENTS—CHAPTER HEADS.

The Kidnapper; Early Experience in Slavery; Master Nattie; The Tobacco Factory; The Separation; Master Nattie's Death; The Journey to Alabama; First Four Years at the South; Levin's Marriage; Vina's Early History; Vina's First Year at McKiernan's; The Marriage; The New Cabin; The Young Mother; Death of a Kind Master; Levin's Death; A Slave Mother's Grod-bye; The Mistress' Second Marriage; The Plantation broken up; Baby-Life in the Cabins; Facts; Peter's Year at McKiernan's; Burton's Reign; First Four Years in Tuscumbia; Peter Hires His Time; Peter Buys Himself; Journey to Philadelphia; The Kidnapped Boy Restored to his Mother; Peter's Farewell Visit to Alabama; The Escape; The Capture; Peter Plans to Redeem his Family; 'How did he get the Money!' Experience of the Returned Fagitives; 'They take Good Care of their Property;' The Reunion.

One Volume, 4 Illustrations, 408 pp. 12 mo. \$1.25. One Volume, 4 Illustrations, 408 pp. 12 mo. \$1.25.

Discount to the trade—30 per cent.; 25 copies in one order, 333 per cent.; 100 copies, 40 per cent. Address the Publishers, MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN, 25 Park Row, New York, or 107 Genesee St., Auburn, WILLIAM T. HAMILTON, Syracuse.

September 14.

MRS. STOWE'S NEW NOVEL.

On the Fifteenth of September, we shall publish. DRED: A Tale of the Great Dismal Swamp.

BY HARRIET BESCHER STOWE, Author of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' etc. etc.

In Two Volumes, 12 mo. Price, \$1.75.

No apology is necessary for the announcement of ANTI-SLAVERY NOVEL

from the author whose former book made so profound an impression in this country, and whose fame is now co-extensive with civilization.

The present work is pronounced, by those who have read it, superior to 'Uncle Tom' in breadth of con-ception, in development of character and principles, and in the overwhelming power and interest of the tory.

The contest between the institutions of Freedom and

of Despotism is approaching a crisis; no man or wo-man can be indifferent as to the issue; and a work like this, which shows the legitimate fruits of American Slavery under the laws, cannot but excite great and universal interest. PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co.,

13 WINTER STREET, BOSTON.

AYER'S

Summer ! ch, theu glorious Summer !- must we say farewell to-night?

Time has borne us swiftly onward-startled are we at its flight ?-No! if we are truly living, it will fly without regret

For we learn that each to-morrow makes us happier, richer yet. Errors cast the dismal shadows when the truth w

clearly see ; Maiden's dream was never brighter than the real life Fresh and glad, and very pleasant, is existence in our

And forever grander, richer :- Thank God for that glorious truth !

> From the Boston Transcript. ADDRESS

Of the Committee appointed to present a Cup and Can

to Preston S. Brooks, as a memorial of a late ' Collision.' 'Inter popula canamus.'

We come, fresh from the sunny South, Our willing gifts to bring, In honor of the gallant youth Who did a noble thing. The laurel crown we do not weave To bind the brave one's hair, But a cup to keep his spirits up. And a cape for him to bear.

Take these, bold Brooks ! and when again A Northern man shall dare To say outright, black is not white, Why ! knock him from his chair ! First, see he has no comrade near, And then this goblet drain Of whiskey, and you need not fear

What though the braggarts of the North Should call it base and low, Why, send a challenge to them all-They cannot fight, you know. 'Tis very safe, and you can gain The name of being brave, Thou Quixote of the Southern States! Bumbailiff of the slave !

South Carolina greets thee From all her sunny plains; From the rice swamp and the corn-field Come forth the joyful strains. The champion of the State art thou ! Her standard thou shalt bear; Where honor can be safely won, There thou shalt safely dare South Carolina greets thee,

Thou here of the cape ! Your fame the chivalry shall sing In many a joyous strain. Your children's children oft shall tell. With many a throb of pride, How nice your sense of honor was, And how 'twas ' satisfied.' From where Saluda's waters

Rise in Potato Hill, From mountains where the great Pedee Starts as a little rill, To where through broad plantations, Where toils the weary slave, The waters of the Congaree

Sweep towards th' Atlantic's wave : The white men all shall praise thee, And write thee in their books, The niggers all shall tremble, When they hear the name of Brooks ! And e'en the Pickininnies

Shall cry-Long live the brave ! He, who struck Sumner in his chair, Would dare to strike a slave. Some beroes win the meed of fame

By fighting manfully, In open fields, with equal arms, The battles of the free. Such foolish nonsense you despise, Such risk you will not run ; From foemen fettered hand and foot,

Your laurel wreaths are won QUATTLEBUM, General, and Chairman of the Committee of } Presentation

From the New York Evening Post. 'ABOLITION LIES.'

Along Missouri's border, And over Kansas' plains, Instead of ' Law and Order,' Fierce civil Discord reigns. The rifle, torch and sabre, The shout, the groan, the cry. Tell a true story, neighbor, No ' Abolition lie.'

The lurid flame is swelling, The squatter's cabin burns ; Beside her ruined dwelling The squatter's widow mourns Squatter victims of eviction Their chosen homesteads fly-Is the 'squatter sovereign' fiction An 'Abolition lie'?

Freemen themselves declaring The soil forever free, Which their labor was preparing For free posterity, Are for this forejudged of treason. Condemned, perhaps, to die :-Is Lecompte's opinion reason,

For lasting execration Shall the damning record stand. How the garden of our nation, The Eden of our land, Was cursed by wiles Satanie. By crimes of deepest dye. Is Kansas' code tyrannic,

And shall the curse forever Rest on that hapless land? No! Freemen, answer, Never! And by that answer stand. Prove to th' expectant nation, Yourselves, and Him on high, Your earnest protestation,-No 'Abolition lie.'

"An Abelition lie '?

APPEAL TO PREEMEN.

Men! whose sires have blood to be Either clods of clay, or free, Guard the priceless liberty, Won by blood and toil !

Slavers gag the Northern lip ; Truth is met by knife and whip Will you tamely see them strip

If ye turn to Plymouth Rock As the fountain of your stock, Round the flag of Freedom flock-Lift your banner high !

By the Cross and Crown of Thorn ! If of free sires ye were born, Slavery's mandate ye will scorn-Slavery's power defy !

LETTER PROM REV. SAMUEL J. MAY. The France and Friend, Sanuel J. May, sends us a printed copy.

Some time after this, I received a note from you, a printed Call for the regular anniversary meeting to forming me that as yet no reply had been received.

lowing extracts :-

The spirit of non-resistance is misrepresented by most persons. They resome, and misapprehended by most persons. They rehalf forgotten your existence, till you again came to the gard it as a tame acquiescence in the wrong, a craven submission to the violent But it is as much unlike that al) is unlike the spirit of Christ. Was Jesus a coward? Is he a coward who dares to stand alone in opof non-resistance is appreciated. The religion of Christ will not prevail in the world, the kingdom of heaven will not come upon earth, until the spirit of non-resistance shall have become the characteristic of the followers of Christ.

The rescue of Jerry would have been a very different affair in the public estimation, if the poor, deluded Mar-shal and his posse had been killed. If such had been the County was held at Harwich, commencing Saturday

demnation of the bloody haste of the Massachusetts close, anxious to hear every word.

Senator. The Republican movement was held up and stripped

Pennsylvania—the spirit that carried the Quakers of the Ireland safely fhrough the ferocious rebellion of 1798—
I have not a doubt, if the Free State settlers of Kansas Some of the Republicans attempted a defence, but I have not a doubt, if the Free State settlers of Kansas had been genuine Quakers—there would have been inonly succeeded in showing the party and its positions comparably less bloodshed than there has been; and to be all that Phillips and Foster charged, and them the cause of Liberty would have triumphed zooner. I selves made the full demonstration of the truthfulness know those settlers were forbearing-I know they suf- of their charges-one of the most valiant and persistent fered much, and still were kind; but it was known by defenders taking the ground that emancipation was their assailants that they would fight, if goaded enough; dangerous and wrong !! their onslaught; and now a civil war is raging there, ists will thereby be led to refuse to stain their souls with

828. They probably have never learnt the Christian East Dennis, Sept. 2, 1856. mode of overcoming evil. They have acted in accordance with the doctrine and spirit of our American religion. And they are unquestionably contending for their rights, and in the cause of liberty and suffering humanity. I therefore wish them success much rather than the Border Ruffians. I shall rejoice, if they drive back their assailants, and if Kansas is redeemed from anti-slavery documents in Pennsylvania and New Jerdown the strong holds of Satan.

Yours, stiectionately, SAMUEL J. MAY.

Appeals, both public and private, have lately reached us from Kansas, stating the pressing need of warm qui peul! winter clothing, especially finnel under-garments for

appeals : the facts are too well known. But the atten- way of the upright,' that leadeth to immortality. tion of New England women needs to be aroused, and to them I have a few earnest words to say. Men are now in Kansas who have expended all they possess to go there, in the hope of improving their condition, and others have followed them, knowing that in the present terrible conflict between Freedom and Slavery, they bad nothing to expect but hardships, suffering and death. Prevented from following their ordinary pursuits by the necessity of being under arms to defend their lives and what little they possess, the summer has sketch of the extraordinary and revolting scenes witgone, and nothing has been earned for the coming win- nested at the execution of two murderers, named Hethter. Repeated robberies have deprived many of even a erington and Brace, by the Vigilance Com change of garments. In their pressing want, these San Francisco. Where is the restraining efficacy of men naturally look to the homes of their childhood for the gallows? relief. It is for the women of New England to say whether their appeal shall be in vain. Generous con- At half-past 5 o'clock, the preparations at the tributions have already been made in many towns for gallows being completed, the Executive Committee general purposes. Concord has sent \$1360, which have were escorted from their rooms to the vicinity of safely reached Kansas, and relieved much want. But sustain, to the extent of her ability, those pledged to its the soldiers,

only save them from exposure and sickness, but cheer and loosened their shirt-collars as unconcerne them with the assurance that not in the hearts of men alone do the old altar-fires of Freedom burn anew, but that our hearts and hands are theirs for Liberty. Let every woman deny herself some luxury, and give the ington, when a few words passed, as though they price of a new ribbon or collar to this cause, and the supply will be all-sufficient. Let her who has absolute-ton proceeded to address the assemblage. ly nothing to give, bestow her time and earn something. Hetherington then spoke as follows: -It is not for us merely to spare some superfluity; let us share the labor and the sacrifice, if not the danger. Even thus we may hardly dare claim kindred blood with those who have sacrificed their all in this almost hopeless conflict. If our men must perish, let it not be best of my knowledge here, I have not lived one day in my life—to the best of my knowledge here. I have not lived one day in my life—to the best of my knowledge, I have not lived a day in my life that I was a fraid to meet my Maker that night. [To the winter is at hand; and, above all, let us constantly re-repurer—Have you got that?] Do not think that: winter is at hand; and, above all, let us constantly remember, that if we fail in our duty to these abused sufferers, we must hear the condemnation of those who lost the love of Christ; for inasmuch as we have not remembered these, we have not remembered these, we have not remembered Him.

Concord*, Mass.

L. J. WHITING.**

afraid to meet my Maker that night. [10 the reporter—Have you got that?] Do not think that I all the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties. The Rev. Bishop Kipp has been with me all day—not all day, but nearly all day.

BRACE—Go on—go on with what you have to say, (the executioner checked him.) Away, you deduce the properties of the

Mr. Garrison; from which it might be inferred that turned upon religion, and I assured him that you rather court investigation. Of this, however, I there never was a day in my life—
now feel convinced, that although you may occasionally
make a little parade in throwing down the glove to
Northern opposers of the 'peculiar institution,' you do
so rather for the sake of a little notoriety, than from
any love of investigation for truth's sake. Let me see
if I cannot convict you of this.

Last winter, I addressed you a letter in opposition to
the sentiment set forth in your book, that Slavery is cs-

sentially a blessing, and Freedom, a curse! Your reply, unaccompanied by any letter, appeared in the

THE LIBERATOR. and requested that you should at least have my second letter inserted in the Enquirer. I sent you, immediately, a manuscript copy of my reply, and sutarquently

a printed copy.

Some time after this, I received a note from you, celebrate 'the rescue of JERRY,' to be held at Syracuse knew Uncle Sam was not always true to his trust, but on the 1st of October -- accompanying it with a private letter, from which we take the liberty to make the followed immediately caused to be made and forwarded to you Owing extracts:

STRACUSE, Sept. 4, 1856.

DEAR GARRISON:

The spirit of non-resistance is misrepresented by

These, sir, are certainly strange antics for so distin would seem to require some explanation at your hands. position to all the powers of Church and State, and to seal his testimony against them with his life-blood? impartial discussion? If so, don't, I pray you, visit Christianity will not be understood until the doctrine upon us the threatened infliction of another book in support of that abomination of all abominations, Amer-

ican slavery.

Very truly yours,

Shed's Corners, Madison Co., N. Y., Aug. 81, 1856.

THE CAPE COD MEETING.

The annual Anti-Slavery Convention for Barnstable catastrophe, I could never have rejoiced, because I re-garded these United States officials as the victims of a day, the 31st—and was a complete success. The sesfalse, oppressive government, scarcely less than the fu-gitive they were attempting to take back into slavery.

The aspect of the outrage upon Mr. Sumner also

Hall was crowded to overflowing, many being unable to would have been almost reversed, the moral effect of it get into the hall at all. The anti-slavery gospel was would have been nullified, if he had risen in the preached with great clearness and power to very at-might of his physical power, and struck dead his mean tentive and interested audiences; and although the assailant. The country would have resounded in con- sessions were quite protracted, the audience sat to the

I deplore the resort to arms by the Free State settlers of all disguises, and its pretensions and catch-words of Kansas. But they had never learnt the better way were shown to be shams, so far as it was pretended to of withstanding aggressors, and subduing the violent. be an abolition movement. There was some squirming I have not a doubt that, had they been guided and sustained by the courageous spirit of Christian non- up this party in its true colors, and showed that by its own resistance—the spirit that animated the followers professions and position, it was not only not an abolition of Penn in all their intercourse with the savages of party, but an opponent thereof, far more dangerous to Pennsylvania-the spirit that carried the Quakers of the real abolition movement, than the open, undisguised

and report told that their friends at a distance were The general effect of the meeting was good ; people letting forth 'the dogs of war' to rush to their protec-tion. This furnished the Border Rushans a pretext for and will probably overrun other States. The end is not the blood of the slave, and neutralize their influence and testimony as abolitionists by touching the slaveholder's I do not mean to censure unduly the settlers of Kan-ballot, even though offered to them by Republicans.

LETTER FROM REV. JOHN C. NAZRO. PROGRESS. (N. J.) Aug. 9, 1856.

back their assailants, and if Kansas is redeemed from the grasp of slaveholders. Yet I shall rejoice with sey: I herewith forward you a printed specimen. However they may mingle their own dirt with them, trembling, lest such a result of this conflict should help to perpetuate the delusion, that deadly weapons, and the horrid arts of war, are the means and instruments approved of God for repelling the inroads, or putting down the strong holds of Salan persevering and independent and conscientious; when the question comes up, finally, whether Liberty or Slavery shall rule our country, I thank God I am with all

my heart and mind and strength in favor of liberty for TO THE WOMEN OP NEW ENGLAND. and 'justice, although the heavens shall fall.' I go for If you will be so kind as to forward me a number of your paper, with this letter as a communication, I will

There is no need of recounting the reasons for such consider myself as another step forward in 'the high-I have the honor to be, sir, with profound respect,

THE REV. JOHN COFFIN NAZRO. P. S. I have been abroad, but only the more to

EXTRAORDINARY SCENES AT A PUBLIC EXECUTION IN CALIFORNIA.

The Alta Californian, of July 29, gives the following

THE APPROACH TO THE GALLOW

Concord has begun again, and over one hundred dollars will be expended in the purchase of flamel for the men of Kansas, thus giving a new expression of her devotion to the cause of freedom, and her determination to sustain, to the extent of her ability, those pledged to its as the carriages approached, and lefence.

This charity is peculiarly a woman's work. Let some few women in each town form a Committee to visit every them. The Rev. Mr. Thomas, of the Methodist This charity is peculiarly a woman's work. Let some few women in each town form a Committee to visit every family, soliciting contributions of money or ready-made clothing for men, women and children, and the intense interest which has long been felt by women in the great struggle for Freedom will at once be put to practical use. We have waited in eager suspense to know what see can do. Now the way is clear. We can raise money and make clothing for Kansas people, which will not with the colless they took off their necks. With great colless they took off their neckstand loosened their shirt-collars as unconcernedly

TO MR. GEORGE PITZHUGH,

Of Port Royal, Va.

Sir: I have seen in The Liberator your note to with Mr. O'Brien two weeks ago, our conversation which I had

ply, unaccompanied by any letter, appeared in the Richmond Enquirer.

Unwilling to copy your example of thus suppressing arguments on the opposite side of the question, I caused the republication of your letter in the Oscida Saches,

Brace—Go it, old hoss !

REMOVAL OF THE BODIES.

The bodies were allowed to hang thirty minutes, when they were cut down and removed to the rooms of the Committee, and subsequently given into the custody of the Coroner, who had them removed to his office in Sacramento street, near Kearny. When the awful scene was concluded, the crowd quietly dispersed and returned to their respective bomes, and the military companies deposited their arms and were dismissed. It was the largest gatharing of people ever seen in this city, and was an occasion which will long be remembered by those who witnessed it, and we hope its effect upon those inclined to the use of the deadly weapon upon every slight pretext will be salutary. We trust the warning thus given to evil-doers will be properly beeded in the future. The bodies were allowed to hang thirty minutes,

DRESS AND APPEARANCE OF THE PRISONERS.

Hetherington, as before stated, is about 35 years of age, full medium size, rather a good figure of a man, dark complexion, black hair and whiskers, with a keen and rather determined eyo. He was of solving a problem? As long as boys and girls dressed in a black suit throughout, the same that DRESS AND APPEARANCE OF THE PRISONERS.

the in sature, and a man of genteel address, with life in sature, and a man of genteel address, with a provided a distinct aliment for each sext greater advantage over those he sought to decire, and a sext the saturation of the sext of the sext and blue cloth vest, all of which were kept scrupulously neat and clean.

HOW CALIFORNIA IS CONTROLLED.

A correspondent of the New York Evening Post, at San Francisco, gives the following sketch of the manner in which California is controlled for sketcy:

I have been a resident of California since the noted heigira of '49, and consequently have had an opportunity of judging, with tolerable corrections. It is a notionious fact, that the following a sketch of the sext of the se

BRACE. (laughing)—Ah, sh, I am drunk, so I am all right!

HISTHERINGTON—I told the Doctor I was prepared to meet my God at any moment; and forther, that I never lived one day in my life that I was not prepared to meet my God at the night. Dr. O'Brien will make an affidavit to that, I think, if called upon.

BRACE—You have your vengeance, gentlemen, to your heart's content. I don't care a d—n. want you to understand that clearly, fully, and distinctly, gents.

HISTHERINGTON—The gentlemen have given orders for to go ahead. I will change my note, and will merely say, as orders have been given to study and distinctly understood on the honse-top there.

HETHERINGTON—I was acquitted of that, it still it hangs upon me. I must stop: but I will first add, that so far as killing Dr. Randall is concerned. I merely asked for a conversation with McCorkle, when he turned around and drew his pisted immediately. I merely shot him to save my own life. I have lived a gentleman all my life, and will die a gontleman though on the public press of this city, where I have resided fire or six years, and if they even dare whisper a rebuke for some cause unknown to me. I am now in a few ministes to be launched into eternity. You my ministes to be launched into eternity.

The widely renowned S. S. STEVENS, M. B., of Weshed, W. H., writes, — our Carnarur Prins in my pencie, I may from experience, that they are an invaluable purgains. I may of disordered functions of the livre, and the purgains in the contract of the contra

BRACK—Go it, old hoss!

HETHERINGTON—I have led a life pure, mild, and above all reproach. As to how I have been treated, I will say for Mr. Gillespie, that he insulted me very much, but I freely forgive him. T. J. L. Smiley has been a friend towards me.

BRACK—Come, dry up! What the b—y h—I is the use of keeping me here just waiting on you! I want to go through with it.

HETHERINGTON—My witnesses were never put before a jury. I protested against several things that had been done. I am satisfied that no jury on the face of the earth would have convicted me. So far, a fair trial I have not had. I am not afraid to meet my God. I hope the Lord will have merey on my soul. I hereby forgive every man living to forgive me as I freely forgive them. Gentlemen. I am here before you all. Do not believe that I am hardened; I have prayed from the day of my birth to the day of my death.

The executioner here stepped up behind, and gently drew on the white cap.

HETHERINGTON—The Lord have merey upon my soul! I will meet my Saviour. I should like to have seen Fletcher Haight, but it was denied me. Remember me to Fletcher Haight and Henry Haight. Lord, have merey on my soul!

Hetherington spoke with a strong North of England accent, and occasionally referred to a memolating on that account. He then put his first too land again and occasionally referred to a memolated in the middle of the carriage, mand McMullen] were in the omnibus, about the middle of the carriage, mand McMullen] were in the omnibus, about the middle of the carriage, mand McMullen] were in the omnibus, about the middle of the carriage, mand McMullen] were in the omnibus, about the middle of the carriage, mand McMullen] were in the omnibus, about the middle of the carriage, mand McMullen] were in the omnibus, about the middle of the carriage, mayelf on the right of the two. Col. Chester sate excelly opposite to us, and Mr. Brown to the right of the wont the right of the wont the middle of the carriage, mayelf on the right of the wont the right of the wont the m On the 18th of August, we [Messrs. Granger Hetherington spoke with a strong North of England accent, and occasionally referred to a memorandum which he had in his band.

He would allow no man to talk to him in that way, and said my age protected me. I replied I claimed nothing on that account. He then put his fist too near my face to suit me. randum which he had in his band.

THE EXECUTION.

While Hetherington was yet speaking, and Brace going through with his most wonderful and revolting performances, the caps were drawn over their faces, a signal was given, followed by one deep tone from the bell on the Vigilant buildings, which was another signal for the executioner, who stood tone from the bell on the Vigilant buildings, which was another signal for the executioner, who stood the skin and drew blood. We then very suddenly was another signal for the executioner, who stood upon the ground, and with a mallet and chisel parted the cord that sustained the drop, and at once the two murderers were ignominiously suspended between heaven and earth, to pay the penalty of their crimes. The noose was well adjusted upon both, and the bedies were almost instantly lifeless. The body of Brace was not observed to move at all, not even a muscle, and that of Hetherington, after three or four minutes, was seen to move slightly, once or twice, and then all was over. not use toward him, personally, one opprobrious word. My offence was freedom of speech on the public political subjects of the day.

difference she could see in the sexes was the sexual difference, but that does not affect the head dressed in a black suit throughout, the same that he wore at the time of his arrest, with a light legborn hat. He was a quiet man in his intercourse with men, more than ordinarily so, and quite reserved in his conversation. But he carried in his countenance an expression of a strong will and determination that was easily observed. Of his life in San Francisco we have before spoken. It has not been of that character we can commend.

Brace is a much younger man, being only 21, and looking even younger than that. He is smaller in stature, and a man of genteel address, with winning and pleasing manners, which gave him greater advantage over those he sought to deceive. He was dressed in checked pantaloons, black cl., the coat and blue cloth vest, all of which were kept to deceive the coat and blue cloth vest, all of which were kept to deceive the coat and blue cloth vest, all of which were kept to deceive the coat and blue cloth vest, all of which were kept to deceive the coat and blue cloth vest, all of which were kept to deceive the coat and blue cloth vest, all of which were kept to deceive the coat and blue cloth vest, all of which were kept to deceive the coat and blue cloth vest, all of which were kept to deceive the coat and blue cloth vest, all of which were kept to deceive the coat and blue cloth vest, all of which were kept to deceive the coat and blue cloth vest, all of which were kept to deceive the coat and blue cloth vest, all of which were kept to deceive the coat and blue cloth vest, all of which were kept to deceive the coat and blue cloth vest, all of which were kept to deceive the coat and blue cloth vest, all of which were kept to deceive the coat and blue cloth vest, all of which were kept to deceive the coat and blue cloth vest, all of which were kept to deceive the coat and blue cloth vest, all of which were kept to deceive the coat and blue cloth vest, all of which were kept to deceive the coat and blue cloth vest.

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